

How Little Social Errors Ruined Their Biggest Chance

VIOLET CREIGHTON was proud of her husband. And she had reason to be. Six years ago he was at the very bottom of the ladder. Now he was almost near the top. One more decisive step—and they would be ready to step across the boundary, into the world of wealth, power and influence.

No wonder Ted was elated when he brought the good news home. "Well, Vi, it has come at last!" he beamed. "Crothers has left and I'm to have his place. I'm actually going to be one of the vice-presidents of the company."

Violet was duly surprised—and delighted. "The wife of an officer of the company," she laughed. "Sounds good, doesn't it?" and together they planned for the wonderful days to come, of the big things he would accomplish and the charming functions of which she would be hostess. Yet beneath their happy planning was a subtle, unexpressed fear which both realized—yet which both ignored.

An Invitation Is Received

The next evening, Ted brought even bigger news. They were to dine at the Brandon home—actually to be the guests of William Brandon! Violet knew how happy Ted must be, how he had dreamed of and longed for this very opportunity. Yet, when he told her of the dinner invitation, there was a sudden tug of pain at her heart.

Oh, she was happy enough, and proud that Ted had reached his goal. But were they ready for it—would they enter their new social sphere gracefully and with a cultured charm, or would they make a blundering mess of it? She was afraid. She knew that failure now would hurt more than ever. And with a woman's instinct, she knew that there was something Ted and she lacked.

"But do you think you should have accepted, Ted?" she queried. "You know how elaborately the Brandons entertain, and how—well, formal they are. Why, I don't even know whether it is correct for me to wear an evening gown!"

Ted was silent for a moment. "I couldn't possibly refuse," he said slowly. "We'll simply have to see it through. Mr. Brandon wants to have a long chat with me before the final arrangements are made. But I'll admit I'm kind of worried myself. Now, do you suppose I may wear a dinner jacket or must I wear full dress?"

For the first time, the Creightons realized that there was something more than business status if they were ever to be real successes—they realized that personality, culture and social charm played an important part. And they felt keenly their lack of social knowledge, their ignorance as to what was correct and what was incorrect.

"I hope we don't make any bad breaks," Ted whispered, as they drew up before the Brandon mansion. And way down deep inside, Violet made a secret vow that she would try to be at her best tonight, to be polished and well-poised and impressive—for Ted's sake.

Bad Mistakes Are Made

They reached the Brandon home immediately before the arrival of Mr. Roberts and his wife. There was a certain tacit understanding that if anything prevented Ted from stepping into the vacancy, Mr. Roberts would take his place. He was a severely dignified gentleman, and his wife had a certain distinction that immediately commanded respect and admiration. Violet was embarrassed when introductions were made and mumbled a mechanical, "Pleased to meet you" several times. She wished she had prepared something brilliant to say.

Violet sat between Mr. Brandon and Mr. Roberts at the table. From the very first she felt uncomfortably ill at ease. Ted, sitting opposite her, was uncomfortable and embarrassed, too. He felt out of place, confused. Mr. Brandon immediately launched into a long discourse on the influence of women in politics, and under cover of his conversation the first two courses of the dinner passed rather pleasantly.

But then, something happened. Violet noticed that Mrs. Roberts had glanced at her husband and frowned ever so slightly. She wondered what was



wrong. Perhaps it was incorrect to cut lettuce with a knife. Perhaps Ted should not have used his fork that way. In her embarrassment she dropped her knife and bent down to pick it up at the same time that the butler did. Oh, it was humiliating, unbearable! They should never have come. They didn't know what to do, how to act.

Mr. Brandon was speaking again. Ted was apparently listening with rapt attention, but inwardly he was burning with fierce resentment. It was unfair to expect him to be a polished gentleman when he had had no training! It wasn't right to judge a man by his table manners! But—why did Violet seem so clumsy with her knife and fork? Why couldn't she be as graceful and charming as Mrs. Roberts? He was embarrassed, horribly uncomfortable. If he could only concentrate on what Mr. Brandon was saying, instead of trying to avoid mistakes!

The Creightons Suffer Keen Humiliation

Violet, sitting opposite, listened quietly to the conversation. She wished that Mrs. Roberts would not watch her, that she would not make any more mistakes, that the ordeal would soon be over. The butler stopped at her side with a dish of olives.

"I say, Creighton, are you listening to me or not?" With a start, Ted turned toward his host. He had not been listening. He had not been paying attention. How could he, when directly opposite him, before all the guests, his wife was taking olives with a fork! Violet glanced up and saw the look of horror in his eyes. She crimsoned, became embarrassed. But though Mr. Brandon seemed mildly surprised and Mrs. Roberts seemed very near the verge of smiling, the incident was smoothed over and conversation began once again.

For Ted, the evening was irretrievably spoiled. He knew that the others were watching Violet and him, reading in their embarrassment their lack of social knowledge, condemning them as ill-bred and uncultured. But when the ladies rose from the table to retire to the drawing-room, and he rose to follow, he knew by the amused glances of the others that they had hopelessly failed, that they had socially disgraced themselves.

He wasn't surprised, then, when Mr. Brandon remarked, after the other guests had left and Violet had stepped into the next room for her wraps, "I'm sorry, Creighton, but I've decided to consider Roberts for the vacancy. I need a man whose social position is assured, who can meet men of any position on their own footing. The executives in our company must be able to make a good impression wherever they go, and they must be the type of men one instinctively trusts and respects."

An Opportunity Is Lost, But a New One Is Found

At home that night, Violet refused to be comforted. "It was all my fault—I have spoiled your best chance," she cried. But Ted knew that he was as much to blame as she.

"Another chance is bound to come," he said, "and we'll be ready for it. I'm going to buy a reliable, authoritative book of etiquette at once."

It was only when the famous Book of Etiquette was in her hands, and she saw how easy it was to acquire the social knowledge, the social poise and

dignity they needed, that Violet was happy again. They would never make embarrassing blunders again. They would never be humiliated again. Here was the very information they needed—clear, definite, interesting information that told them just what to do, say, write and wear on all occasions, under all conditions!

Ted and Violet read parts of the Book of Etiquette together every evening. It revealed to them all the mistakes they had made at the Brandon home and told them exactly what they should have done. It was positively a revelation! By the time they had finished that splendid book they knew that they would ever after be well poised and at ease even in the company of the most brilliant celebrities!

The Importance of the Book of Etiquette to YOU

The Book of Etiquette is recognized as one of the most dependable and up-to-date authorities on the conduct of good society. It has shown thousands of men and women how to meet embarrassing moments with calm dignity, how to be always at ease, how to do, say, write and wear always what is absolutely correct. It has made it possible for people everywhere to master quickly the secrets of social charm, enabling them to mingle with the most highly cultured people and feel entirely at ease.

In the Book of Etiquette, now published in two large library volumes, you will find valuable and interesting information on every question of social import. The entire subject of etiquette is covered completely, exhaustively. Nothing is omitted, nothing forgotten. You learn everything—from the correct amount to tip the porter in a foreign country to the proper way to eat corn on the cob. Wherever old traditions are attached to present conventions, they are revealed—why the bride wears a veil, why calling cards are used, why ostrich plumes are worn at Court. Every phase of etiquette has been brought up to date, and no detail, no matter how slight, has been omitted.

Five-day FREE Examination

We would like to send you the famous Book of Etiquette free for 5 days, so that you can examine it at leisure in your own home. There is no obligation, no cost to you. Simply fill in the coupon and mail it to us at once. The complete, two-volume set of the Book of Etiquette will be promptly sent to you, and you have the privilege of examining and reading it at our expense for 5 days.

The Book of Etiquette is published in two handsome library volumes, bound in cloth and richly decorated in gold. Each volume contains interesting and valuable information that will be of permanent use to you—whenever you come into contact with men and women. Don't overlook this opportunity to examine this remarkable set without cost—mail the coupon NOW.

Within the 5-day examination period, decide whether or not you want to keep the Book of Etiquette. You have the privilege of returning the set to us within the 5 days, or keeping it and sending us only \$3.50 in full payment. But remember, that this places you under no obligation—you may return the Book of Etiquette to us without hesitancy if for any reason you are not delighted with it. Clip the coupon and send it off today! Address Nelson Doubleday, Inc., Dept. 3012A, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.

Nelson Doubleday, Inc.
Dept. 3012A, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.

Without money in advance, or obligation on my part send me the two-volume set of the Book of Etiquette. Within 5 days I will either return the books or send you only \$3.50 in full payment. It is understood that I am not obligated to keep the books if I am not delighted with them.

Name.....

Address.....

☐ Check this square if you want these books with beautiful full leather binding at five dollars with 5 days' examination privilege.

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

What We Will Do if France Is Attacked Again	5
What the 6-5-3 Victory Means	9
A Federal Bill to Halt Lynching	11
\$20,000,000 to Send Food to Russia	13
The Kansas Industrial Snag	14
Topics in Brief	15

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Canada's Liberal Landslide	16
The Tragic Paradox of Russia	17
Italian Parties Finding Themselves	18
Third Year of the German Republic	19

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Houses Made of Straw	20
What Is the Matter with the Moon?	21
Cost of Private Transportation	21
Assassination with Germs	21
Alaska's Glacier Highway	22
Hypodermic Preservation of Wood	22
Mystery of the Sun's Heat	23

LETTERS AND ART:

Challapin—Another Thrill	24
Heifetz Playing for Helen Keller	25
To-day's Spirit in Novel and Play	25
Are Our School Histories Now too Pro-British?	26
Macbeth Again in a Single Scene	27

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE:

A Dwindling Crop of Bad Boys	28
Disarming Religious "Jingoes"	29
Catholic Revival in France	29
Saving Sailors from Moral Shipwreck	30

MISCELLANEOUS:

Current Poetry	31
Personal Glimpses	32-38
Investments and Finance	42-43
Current Events	44-45
The Spice of Life	47
The Lexicographer's Easy Chair	47

TERMS: \$4.00 a year, in advance; six months, \$2.25; three months, \$1.50; a single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, \$2.00 a year. **BACK NUMBERS**, not over three months old, 25 cents each; over three months old, \$1.00 each. **QUARTERLY INDEXES** will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; date of expiration includes the month named on the label. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect.

Both old and new addresses must always be given. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends. Those who desire to renew such subscriptions must do so before expiration. **THE LITERARY DIGEST** is published weekly by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$1,500 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin. The course is under the personal supervision of William B. Costenoble, A. J. C. P. A., former Comptroller and Inspector, University of Illinois. Member of the Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants, and a large staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information. LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 1252-LD Chicago.

The Largest Business Training Institution in the World

What 15c Will Bring You

Only 15 cents gives you the **Pathfinder** 13 weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is a cheerful illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center for people everywhere; an independent home paper that tells the story of the world's news in an interesting, understandable way. This splendid National weekly costs but \$1 a year. The **Pathfinder** is the **Ford** of the publishing world. Splendid serial and short stories and miscellany. Question box answers your questions and is a mine of information. Send 15 cents and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation 13 weeks. The 15 cents does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. Address: The **Pathfinder**, 691 Langdon St., Washington, D. C.

STUDY AT HOME

Become a lawyer. Legally trained men win high positions and big incomes in business and public life. Great opportunities now than ever before. Independent—be a leader. **\$3,000 to \$10,000 Annually** We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. Let us send you records and letters from LaSalle students admitted to the bar in various states. Money refunded according to our Guarantee. Send if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. We furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Get your valuable 150-page "Law Guide" and 9 volume books FREE. Send for them—NOW. LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 1252-LD Chicago.

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the short-story taught by Dr. J. Berg Knickerbocker, former Editor of *Lippincott's*. 150-page catalogue free. Please address THE MORE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Box 1000, Dept. 11, Springfield, Mass.

FREE—DRESS DESIGNING LESSONS

Women—Girls, 15 up—Learn Designing and Making, easily at your home. Earn \$60.00 week up. Sample lessons free. Write immediately. **Franklin Institute**, Dept. V 699, Rochester, N. Y.

ARE YOU EARNING LESS THAN \$50 WEEKLY?

Punk & Wagnalls Company offer an opportunity to ambitious men and women (particularly teachers and clergymen) who are desirous of earning \$50 a week and more, to act as their local representative in the sale of their Analytical Reference Bible. This Bible is needed in every Christian home. All the wealth of Bible treasure classified for instant use. No other book like it. Not only an unequalled Family Bible, but an exhaustive Biblical Encyclopedia, valuable alike to the minister and layman. Endorsed by the great leaders of religious thought. For information as to liberal commissions, territory, etc., address **Mr. Hadley, care Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.**

Ward Off Disease and Old Age

Here is a subject of vital importance to YOU—to every man and woman who would be really, vigorously healthy—for there is no one so well or so strong as to be able to ignore it. You can not do your best work, you can not put that "pep" and "punch" into your efforts that they should have if you are physically below par, a prey to insidious attacks from within.

Have You a Crippled Colon?

This is conceded by modern medical research to be the source of more disease and of more suffering than any other disabled organ. Indeed, it will ultimately manufacture enough infective material to put the other organs—heart, kidneys, liver, stomach, etc.—out of business as well. Do you know that by neglect of the simple hygiene of the colon, you are poisoning yourself slowly but effectually from day to day?

Unnecessary Drugging

Are you aware that the artificial conditions of modern life, concentrated foodstuffs, false modesty, ignorance, and lack of attention to bodily needs have made colon troubles almost a universal condition among civilized men and women? These troubles have made auto-intoxication or intestinal toxemia the most widespread of all maladies. Many do not know they have it, but are treating or drugging themselves for some totally different ailment.

If you would avoid the numberless evils attendant upon improper feeding, read

THE ITNERARY OF A BREAKFAST

By J. H. KELLOGG, M.D., Medical Director of the Famous Battle Creek Sanitarium

This well-known food expert gives you straight from the shoulder advice on the proper disposal of food residues, tells you frankly how to manage your bodily functions so as to keep strong and healthy, informs you how to eat and what to eat for your best good. In this great book you are taught

How to Relieve Your Physical Ills by Nature's Own Method

Its pages are replete with unusual information which will save you many doctors' and druggists' bills and packed with useful facts on such topics as:

The Five Food Laboratories	X-Ray Studies of the Digestive Process	How Animals Live in the Wild
The Digestive Rhythm	How to Cure Constipation	The Milk Regimen
Normal Bodily Functions	Putrefactive Organisms	How to Make Dangerous Germs Harmless
The "House-Broken" Colon	How to Lubricate the System	Cheap and Wholesome Substitutes for Beefsteak
The Danger of Laxatives	Protective Bacteria	
How to Change the Intestinal Flora	Causes of Old Age	

You Learn the Basic Secrets of Health

The helpful advice and information given you in this unique and arresting work are made doubly serviceable by the many splendid illustrations showing in different colors exactly how your food behaves from the time that you put it into your mouth until its final elimination. You are shown a veritable moving picture panorama of the most route, and can follow all the processes through which the food passes, the methods by which its vital juices are absorbed into your blood as nutriment or by which its freed poisons are sucked into your veins to spread corruption and disease broadcast through your system. Study this illuminating book and follow its instructions and you will enter upon a new lease of life. **SIGN AND SEND THE COUPON TODAY!**

12mo, Cloth. Illustrated by numerous Colored Plates. \$1.75; by mail, \$1.87. All Bookstores, or use the coupon.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York
354-360 Fourth Avenue Dig. 12-31-21

I enclose \$1.87, for which please send me "The Itinerary of a Breakfast" by Dr. Kellogg. If not satisfied I may return the book within 10 days and you will at once refund my money.

Name.....
Street or R. F. D.....
City.....State.....

© HARRIS & RING
Pershing

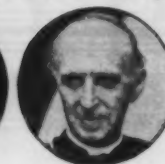
Haig



Sims



Wilson

© INTERNATIONAL
Mercier

Foch



Hindenburg

Old World Intrigue Laid Bare!

HOW the murder of a prince and his wife in a little Serbian town in 1914 gave a pretext for declaring war—almost overnight. And then—how “diplomacy” was like a joke in Europe. Treaties between sovereign states became “scraps of paper.” Constitutional rights of countries were violated. Nation after nation was drawn into the vortex—England, France, Russia—thirty in all. The greatest—and the worst—war of modern times was fought.

Now that correspondence of the intrigues and secret diplomacy that brought on this war has been revealed, it has been carefully collated and printed for your information in the opening pages of

The Literary Digest

History of the World War

THIS GREAT WORK, in TEN big volumes, is the result of four years' labor.

It tells the **WHOLE STORY** as never told before, of that terrible struggle, which, despite twentieth century civilization, lasted five years, killed or injured nearly thirty million human beings, destroyed six thousand ships, brought about “meatless” days and suffering throughout the United States, laid waste vast parts of Belgium, Poland, and Serbia, completely changed the face of Europe, and imposed a tax on every one of us that we are still paying to-day. You ask how such a conflict would rage so long among nations professing to be religious and most of them worshipping the same God? For answer read this remarkable History. It will give you a clearer insight into the causes underlying the war—way back of that royal couple's murder in Serbia—than you can possibly get from any other source.

Generals as Historians

The Literary Digest History of the World War is not a mere one-man history. It is a careful compilation by Francis Whiting Halsey of official reports and thrilling personal experiences supplied by distinguished officers and enlisted men in the fight; by war correspondents, strategists, statesmen and other authorities.

You will read what was said by General Pershing, Marshal Foch, Admiral Hugh Rodman, Field Marshal Haig, Major-General von Bernhardt, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Major-General Maurice, and other noted officers on both sides.

You will find elaborate reports, official and otherwise, of blood-stirring happenings, deeds of daring,

suffering, sacrifice, cruelty, torture, massacre. One tells you of works of kindness and charity. Another tells of acts of wholesale murder and destruction.

Full Accounts of Battles

You will read thrilling reports of battles in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Japan, China, Egypt, the Holy Land, everywhere—on land, on and under the water, in the air. You will read—perhaps for the first time—carefully guarded information about the transportation of two million American soldiers to Europe, notwithstanding German submarine activity.

You will discover the remarkably quick turn in the tide of the war when the “Yanks” finally landed on the firing line.

You will devour the memorable campaigns of “Our Boys”—maybe of YOUR boy—thru every glorious engagement, including the memorable moment at Chateau Thierry, where the French had been fighting almost hopelessly for days, when the American officers hurried up, saluted and spoke eight words to the French: “Vous êtes fatigués. Vous allez partir. Notre job.” (“You are tired. You get away. Our job.”)

From that point you will follow the triumphant course of our armies thru the Marne salient, in the Argonne, at the St. Quentin Tunnel and on to the overwhelming victory under General Pershing at the St. Mihiel salient.

Was Your Boy There?

These battles, with the names of troops taking part, have gone down into history and taken their rightful places with the battles of Bunker Hill in 1775, New Orleans in 1815, Gettysburg in 1863, Manila Bay in 1898. The Literary Digest History of the World War in your home tells of these glorious deeds and will lead your children and generations to come to revere the memories of their ancestors

as we now do homage to the valorous achievements of Washington, Lafayette, Andrew Jackson, Grant, Lee, Dewey, and others who gave us our heritage of freedom and made possible the United States as it is to-day.

EVERY American home should have this History—for study and reference. Especially should it be in homes from which a father or son or husband or brother went into the war. Perhaps you never have heard the whole story of what HE did! And so you should have this History. You should have a complete, authentic record of HIS achievements as shown in accounts of when and where HIS company or regiment or division went “over the top,” and how HE helped to strangle German imperial autocracy. This History links HIS life and HIS heroism with the greatest military victory of civilization.

More Than a War History

The Literary Digest History of the World War does not end with the signing of the armistice in 1918. It vividly describes all the events of reconstruction days, including the surrender of Germany's ships. It tells of the abdication of Wilhelm, the German Kaiser; his flight into Holland; his life at Amerongen. It gives long-suppressed facts about the abdication, imprisonment and cold-blooded murder of Nicholas II, Czar of Russia.

You have all the facts about President Wilson's activities in the war, from his proclamation of neutrality in 1914 to and including trips to the Paris Peace Conference, and his veto of the Knox Peace resolution in 1920. The story has never been published before in such readable form.

Nothing But Praise

General Pershing said he was “very pleased to have this valuable History in his library.”

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels said: “It is remarkable how full and clear and informing this narrative is. It will be of lasting value and its pages will be drawn upon by future historians to emphasize this or that phase of the great struggle.”

Major-General Leonard Wood said: “Your work will give the general public a very satisfactory and interesting story of the war and furnish information which the reading public is anxious to obtain and will enable it to follow the progress of the war from the beginning to end. It will also furnish a useful reference for the military student.”

Send \$2—You Get the Books

On receipt of \$2 and a copy of the coupon below we will forward to your address, ALL CARRIAGE CHARGES PREPAID, the ten volumes of The Literary Digest History of the World War. The remaining \$23 of the purchase price you can send in instalments of \$2 a month.

Remember we DELIVER the books without expense to you. Our guarantee of satisfaction is backed by nearly HALF A CENTURY of great publishing achievements. Copy this coupon on a post-card or letter—NOW.

COUPON

Dig. 12-31-21

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY Dept. 545
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I enclose \$2 for which send me, carriage charges PREPAID, for ten days' examination, THE LITERARY DIGEST HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR. If satisfactory I am to send you monthly payments of \$2 each to pay \$25 in all. If the History is not satisfactory, I will return the books to you within 10 days at YOUR expense, you are to refund the \$2 I have paid, and I shall owe you nothing.

Name

Street

City.....State.....

10 Beautiful Volumes—4000 Pages



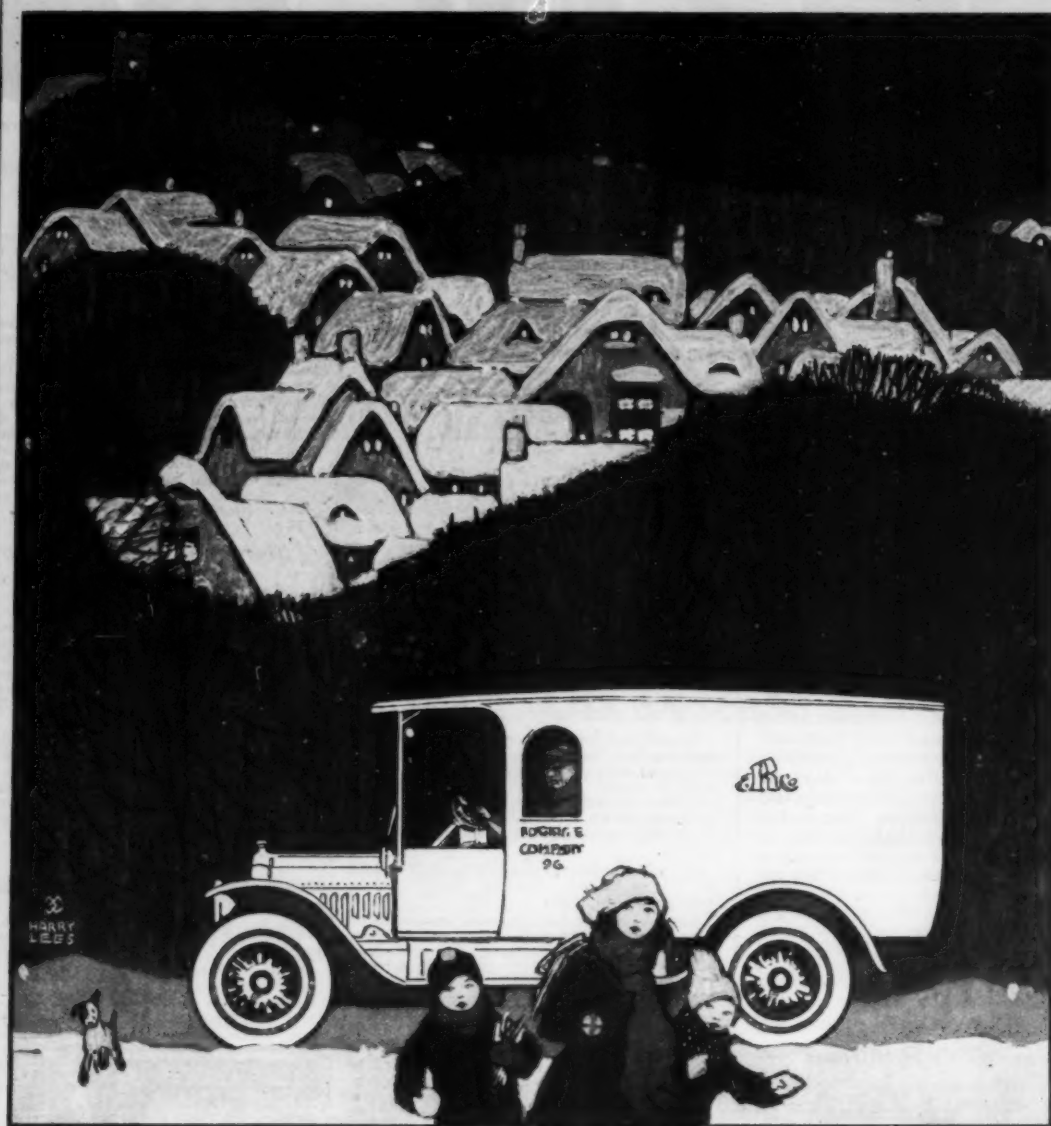
Bound in Dark
Blue Ribbed
Cloth.

Titles in Gold

Printed on High
Class Paper
From Large
Clear Type.

1000

Illustrations
and Maps in
Black and
White and in
Colors.



THE advantage of a White Truck to its owner is not merely in a very low cost of delivery. It is a strong competitive weapon—a rolling advertisement of superior service.

THE WHITE COMPANY *Cleveland*

White Trucks

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXXI, No. 14

New York, December 31, 1921

Whole Number 1654

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

WHAT WE WILL DO IF FRANCE IS ATTACKED AGAIN

REPORTS FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY, brought by cable, by returning travelers, and by European newspapers, tell of deep bitterness between these two ancient enemies which leads Germans of the militarist type to look forward to a day of revenge on France, and leads the French, in turn, to keep up their Army, to form alliances with Poland and the "Little Entente," and to ask what America will do if the Germans come pouring across the Rhine again a few years hence. This question was presented squarely to America by Premier Briand at the Arms Conference when he pictured the danger of German aggression and raised the question whether "France is to remain alone," or whether "the other nations were to offer to share France's peril." When Mr. Briand sat down, Mr. Balfour rose and assured him of the active sympathy of Great Britain in a cause where she has already lost a million men. Mr. Balfour was followed by Senator Schanzer and Baron Kato, and Secretary Hughes eloquently declared that "No words ever spoken by France have fallen upon deaf ears in the United States," and "what has been said will be read throughout this broad land by a people that desires to understand."

The speeches raise sharply the question of our attitude toward France in the situation portrayed by the French Premier. What is the wish of the American people? What would they say in reply to his suggestion in the words quoted above? To sound American sentiment on this critical question, which may become a burning reality some day if French fears are correct, we sent a letter to every daily newspaper in the United States, on the idea that the editors know the public feeling in the territory for which they speak, and taking the replies of the newspapers of the country, we can obtain the verdict of America pretty accurately. We asked the editors these two questions:

1. What do you believe to be the feeling or wish of the American people toward France in case of unprovoked outside aggression?
2. Do you believe our attitude should be express in the form of a treaty, and, if so, what should the treaty provide?

These questions went to newspapers, small and large, in every section of the United States, in the belief that from the small

city and town, from the rural State, the "country editor" has as much right to speak American opinion as his brother in the huge city. The replies have come in hundreds, as the accompanying table shows, and give an index of the country's views that is most impressive. With few exceptions these editors declare that the sentiment of America to-day would be the same as has existed between the United States and France

for the past hundred and fifty years. Whether America should interfere and go to the aid of France with men, money, and munitions, however, is another matter. A dozen editors, for instance, hold that France is "saber-jingling a little herself, and the fact that the aggression was unprovoked would have to stand out pretty clearly," in the words of the *Duluth Herald*. Other editors are just as certain that "the American people would do again exactly

WHAT AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS THINK

Number of replies received to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S questionnaire.....	273
For military and financial aid to France in case of unprovoked outside aggression.....	228
For expression of our attitude toward France in the form of a treaty.....	66
For aid, but against a formal treaty with France.....	123
For membership in the League of Nations as a solution of the problem.....	48
Belief that France is in no danger, and that there is no need for aid.....	45
Belief that neither aid for, nor a treaty with, France is desirable.....	36

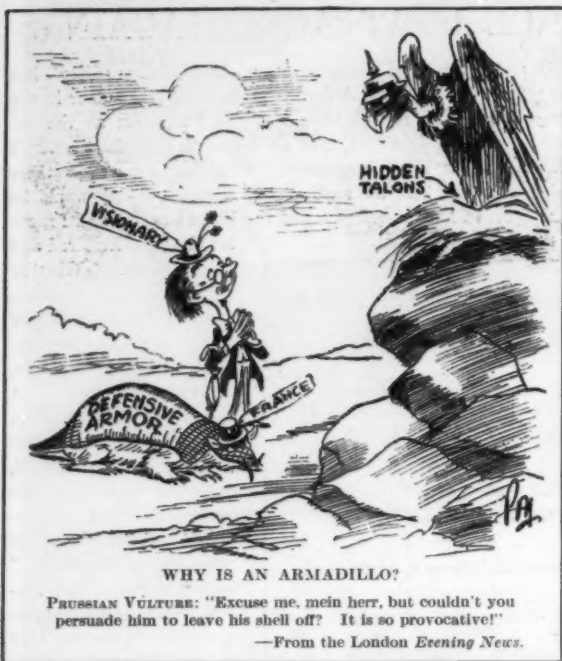
what they did in 1917," as one editor puts it. Many, however, who are in favor of extending every aid to France are nevertheless decidedly against an explicit treaty of any kind. There are, in fact, 123 out of the total who are in favor of aiding France, but who are not in favor of a treaty. "Public sentiment is a stronger force than a treaty," declares the *Buffalo Express*, "and might be weakened by a treaty tending to involve us generally in European problems."

Of the two hundred and seventy-three editors, sixty-six not only "would not sit idly by if France was made the object of unprovoked attack," but would, moreover, make a treaty agreement so that all the world should know, on the theory that this would itself make France safe from attack. By saying to France, "we will be at your side if Germany or any other nation crosses your frontier without cause," world-wide peace could be guaranteed," thinks the editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*. Not a few editors are of the opinion that this treaty should be a covenant, like the one in the League of Nations. "Nothing else will suffice," believes the editor of the *Jackson (Miss.) News*, and in this he is supported by some forty-eight other editors in various States.

While we find that 123 editors of representative daily newspapers would aid France, but would not enter into a treaty to do so, we find thirty-six who would not aid her in any way, nor,

of course, would they enter into any sort of treaty. "Hands off all European problems unless they directly affect the honor of the United States," writes the editor of the *Washington Times*. "The American people love France, but sentiment is an expensive luxury," notes the editor of the *Jacksonville Metropolis*; "we proved our loyalty to France, and now it is France's turn to prove her loyalty to the world by cooperating in the business of the limitation of armament." Furthermore, asserts the editor of this paper, "there can be no universal peace as long as nations engage in treaties for offense and defense." As the *Nashville Banner* sees it:

"Secretary Hughes assured M. Briand of the strong sympathy and friendship this country feels for France, in all of which he spoke the truth, but there is small assurance that this country will ever send another army across the ocean, and, like Great



Britain, it has no army to meet emergencies like that which came so suddenly in August, 1914."

While the great majority of editors are for aid to France, yet more than half this number are against expressing our sentiments in a treaty. In fact only 66, or one-quarter of the whole, would make a definite pledge in treaty form. Some believe we should not aid France in particular, but should join the League of Nations; and others would neither aid France nor enter into a treaty with her. Since the majority would go to France's assistance, but would not enter into a treaty, let us consider their arguments first. "France need fear aggression from, but one source—Germany," avers the editor of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. "Should it come next year or within fifty years we would get 'over there' in about a third the time it took us to get 'over there' the last time."

"The feeling of the United States always will be one of active sympathy for the French so long as they are in the right," explains the *Muncie (Ind.) Press*. "In case of unprovoked aggression, the sympathy of the people of the United States would unquestionably be with France, and would probably seek expression in moral and financial support in generous measure," believes the editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. "But she would do this as an ideal of what is due every people, not as an act of special friendship," thinks the *Houston Chronicle*. "There is

not, and never can be, moral isolation for any nation that actually stands as a defender of truth, justice, and actual right," declares the editor of the *Oshkosh Northwestern*. "France had American sympathy from the first as a country attacked by Germany without provocation and in defiance of efforts for peace," we are reminded by the editor of the *Springfield (Mass.) Union*, "and France would have it again in like circumstances." In this the *Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer* fully agrees:

"California public opinion would unquestionably sustain the national Government in whatever measures might be necessary to assist France in case of any unprovoked attack upon her, and especially in case of attack by Germany. The service of France to the cause of human liberty everywhere is fully appreciated on the Pacific Coast."

In the opinion of the editor of the *Boston Herald*, "it is inconceivable that the United States would remain a passive spectator of an unprovoked and wanton assault upon the French Republic by a great military power. "Americans have not forgotten 1776; they will not forget 1914." This sentiment is shared by the *Portland (Ore.) Journal*, *Detroit Free Press*, the *Everett (Wash.) Herald*, the *Buffalo Express*, the *Buffalo Commercial*, the *New York Evening Mail*, the *Baltimore American*, the *Baltimore News*, the *Kansas City Star*, and nearly two hundred other editors. A typical opinion is found in the *Watertown Times*:

"We were slow in going to her assistance in the last war, but there is nothing to indicate that we would be slow again, for, if an attack of this character were made upon France it would be another attack upon world democracy and humanity."

This peril is pointed out by the *Tampa Tribune*:

"France sees in Germany the same old enemy. France knows, as we at this distance believe, that Germany is doing all possible to bring back the day when it shall again strike terror into the heart of France."

"So long as Germany remains unconquered, and, as we believe, unhurt in its military, its industrial and its financial vitals, so long must France be prepared for attack; and when, if ever, that attack comes, not all the alliances of associated nations, or the gentlemen's agreements that can be made to the contrary will prevent the American people from going to the aid of France against our common enemy."

"The German is a strutting goose-stepper when he is having his own way. He is a whiner when he is licked. But at no time is he, in the collective national sense, to be trusted," thinks the *Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune*; "France, we must remember, is the nation that must be the first to face any outbreak from the people that have trained themselves in the art of treachery."

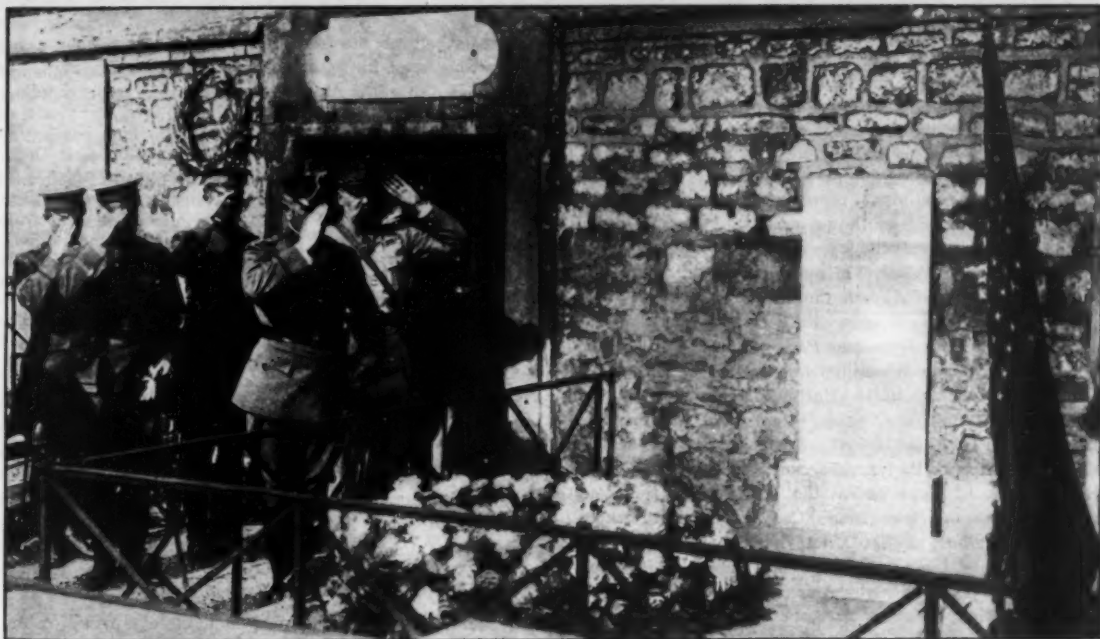
Moreover, adds the *Schenectady Union-Star*:

"If France is apprehensive of militaristic tendencies manifesting themselves across the thin border-line between France and Germany, it is only because France has had reason in disastrous experience to suspect militaristic tendencies. A country which has been overrun two or three times in a century by the same neighbor has the right to be apprehensive."

"Germany ought to rid itself of the idea that anybody anywhere is seeking its destruction. That is the last thing the world wants. The disruption of Russia has been costly enough to make the world shun more of that sort of thing."

But there is still another danger, points out the editor of the *Erie Herald*—the danger of a German-Bolshevik combination. The German menace, however, it is generally agreed, is much greater. Besides, as the *Philadelphia North American* reminds us, Germany has yet to fulfil her various pledges—

"France, bleeding from a thousand wounds inflicted by a wanton aggressor, found herself assailed at the Paris Peace Conference as greedy, vindictive and imperialistic. Her supreme requirements were reparation for the injuries she had suffered and security against future attack, but she obtained neither. Induced to relinquish strategical guaranties she had power to exact, in return for written assurances of reinforcement in danger, she was to see those pledges discarded, and to face the task of compelling by her own strength fulfilment of terms which



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.

"LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE!"

General Pershing at the tomb of Lafayette, July 4, 1917.

Germany was determined to evade and which France's allies were eager to abate.

"For two years she had to carry on this heavy undertaking, withstanding at once the venomous hostility of Germany and the criticism incited in countries that should have been her friends. In the face of these difficulties France held her position by sheer determination and endurance. The staggering under tremendous financial and economic burdens, her people supported the Government in maintaining armed forces large enough to compel Germany's reluctant obedience to the vital terms of the treaty. And it is an incontrovertible fact that France's military strength has been the one agency that has prevented the collapse of the whole settlement—the one agency, moreover, that has preserved Europe from an irruption of anarchism out of Russia. She remains 'at the frontier of freedom' alone; moral approbation is stimulating and precious, but it does not diminish her need for vigilance or the heavy burden of sustaining it. Yet the mission of her foremost statesman has justified itself by a great achievement; for he takes back to France assured knowledge that the enlightened governments and peoples of the world, if they will not stand guard with her, at least will not obstruct her efforts to vindicate her rights and preserve the liberties of mankind."

To stand by and see France's house afire, and not help to put out the flames is unthinkable, maintains the editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, which goes on to recall:

"Twice within the last fifty years Germany has unceremoniously swept down upon France, seeking her destruction. And to-day the same Germany—more populous and more powerful in resources—still her enemy, stung by defeat and craving revenge, would not hesitate a moment under favorable conditions, to even up the score of war.

"France, Briand has repeatedly stated, would gladly scrap her armies and thereby relieve her people of the tremendous burden of maintaining her defenses; but for her to do that under conditions now existing would be akin to suicide."

Thus these editors of representative newspapers would show that France can not disarm unless she is sure the United States would come to her aid in a crisis. "We want no entangling

alliances, but this is a unique situation and menace," writes the editor of the *Providence Journal*, for, he says—

"Germany can not be excluded from account as a future disturbing factor in international affairs. Her rising generation is still being taught that war is a natural and proper state of society. The old Prussian ideals are still inculcated. The Junker influence continues to be exerted, quietly but earnestly. Does any one suppose that if she saw a chance to tear Alsace-Lorraine from France she would hesitate, or that her irreconcilables have forsworn their old ambition to dominate the world?"

"France stands to-day, and will continue to stand, as the first bulwark of civilization. She is the first line of defense against a repetition of Germany's mad onslaught. And she is entitled to know, positively and formally, that in the event of an unprovoked Teutonic attack in the future she can rely on our assistance to beat the invader back."

These statements are concurred in by such papers as the *Indianapolis News*, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the *Tampa Times*, the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, the *New Haven Journal-Courier*, its contemporary, the *Times-Leader*, the *Springfield (Ill.) State Journal*, the *Seranton Times*, the *Altoona Tribune*, the *York (Pa.) Dispatch*, the *Pottsville Republican*, the *Columbus (Ohio) State Journal*, the *Springfield (Ohio) Sun*, the *Lowell Courier-Citizen*, the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, and the *Montgomery Advertiser*—all of whom are in favor of aid for France in case of unprovoked aggression, and also in favor of expressing this country's attitude toward France by a treaty. From the *Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger-Journal* we get the interesting viewpoint of the doughboy who went overseas from the central West:

"Out here in the great agricultural West there hardly can be but one answer. We hear a lot of criticism of the French and the British by the doughboys who served with them, but sifted to the bottom it is just the result of the irritation and annoyance that naturally would come from mixing nationalities with the hundreds of years of differing traditions. But ever since the boys began to come back from France, we have been interested in their attitude toward France in the event of another war. We have asked many of them if they would fight again. The answer

usually has had a preamble of criticism of the other peoples, the slackers and the profiteers, but hardly an instance can we remember where the returned soldier did not finally say determinedly that he would fight again for France and freedom as readily as he did before.

"And what the soldier thinks is about what the rest of us think. Liberty, democracy, and the ideals of America are just as dear and just as bright to us now, even in the throes of the financial depression and the injustices of readjustment, as they ever have been."

Among the scores of editors of representative newspapers who believe that the United States should stand by France, but who are not in favor of a formal alliance—who in other words believe that the long standing "alliance of sentiment" is sufficient—are the *Memphis Commercial-Appeal*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*, the *Savannah Press*, the *Houston Chronicle*, the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, the *Lansing (Mich.) State Journal*, the *Waterbury Republican*, the *Bridgeport Star*, the *Des Moines Capital*, the *Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye*, the *Duluth Herald*, the *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, the *Phoenix (Ariz.) Republican*, the *South Bend Tribune*, the *Davenport (Iowa) Times*, the *Allentown (Pa.) Leader*, the *Scranton Republican*, the *Bayonne (N. J.) News-Review*, the *Troy Record*, the *Sioux Falls (S. D.) Press*, the *Boise (Idaho) Capital News*, the *Parkersburg (W. Va.) Sentinel*, the *Staunton (Va.) Leader*, the *Burlington (Vt.) News*, and the *New York Evening Mail*. The editor of the last-named paper tells why America's attitude should not be expressed by a treaty—

"This Government should never enter into 'offensive and defensive' alliances with other governments; they are war-breeds. History proves their futility; to try them again would be merely to repeat failures of the past and to perpetuate feuds and militarism.

"Let nations try another way. Germany is now effectively disarmed on land and sea; the Versailles Treaty insures this condition for approximately forty years. The Allies should, at the proper time, bring Germany into the world-wide disarmament program now in its initial stage at Washington; this should be done, not for Germany's sake, but to convince France that there is to be no army entrenched on the east bank of the Rhine ready and eager to grapple with her should she not have an army permanently entrenched on the west bank. An army in either country will inevitably mean (and justify) an army in both countries. A Germany on a basis of permanent disarmament is a better assurance to France against aggression than would be alliances or the maintenance of a French army, for both have failed miserably in the past; the Allies, led by America, are now in position to compel such a Germany. That is the service that America can and should undertake, not alone for France, but for humanity."

"Special and restricted alliances have proved the curse of the Christian world," agrees the *Houston Chronicle*—

"The basic idea of such an alliance is force, pressure, physical strength, intimidation, and even the brought forward in the name of self-defense, it has never yet failed to develop an imperialistic, aggressive policy.

"Fundamentally, they are designed and intended to array force against force, to shape the evolution of events by means of artificial pressure, to handicap some peoples, while helping others, by a mobilization of physical power along arbitrary lines.

"The theory of dominating international affairs by grouped interests and power balances, is far more tyrannical in its operation, far more irritating in effect, far more disturbing in suggestion, than an independent militaristic policy on the part of single governments.

"The United States stands, and has always stood, for justice to all nations. This forbids her to recognize the logic or practicability of special alliances. The American view is that a special alliance of two, three, or four nations can be productive of nothing more quickly, or more inevitably, than the birth of a counter-alliance."

Still another argument against a treaty at this time is furnished by the *San Francisco Chronicle*—

"This is not an opportune time to pledge the nation to engage in a future war, even in a just cause. It suggests that we have

no confidence in what we are doing at the Washington Conference."

A treaty, agrees the *Buffalo Commercial*, is not necessary. "The strongest of international guaranties," it observes, "are not embodied in scraps of paper, but in mutual understanding." "Our entry into the recent war demonstrated that," agrees the *Boise (Idaho) Capital News*. Continues *The Commercial*—

"It is against public policy for the United States to enter into any treaty of alliance for offensive or defensive purposes. Therefore, it is useless to expect this country to guarantee protection to France against invasion. But there can be an understanding given at this Conference and made so emphatic as to have the sanction of a treaty, that the countries represented in this Conference will regard any attack upon France from any quarter as an act of aggression against the peace of the world. In her position with respect to Germany France is at least entitled to the moral support of the nations."

"There are always difficulties in interpreting treaties," we are reminded by the *Kansas City Star*, and the *St. Louis Star* is afraid that if we sign a treaty backing France it would give that country "too free a hand in Europe, just as the recently abrogated Anglo-Japanese treaty gave Japan too free a hand in China." Moreover, intimates the *Boston Herald*, "a treaty with France alone would have hard sledding in the United States." "If we should sign such a treaty," adds the editor of the *Detroit Free Press*, "we would become a party to all the petty squabbles in which France might indulge in the future." As we read in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*:

"The sentiment of the United States is, as it is easy to perceive, strongly against alliances in arms, such as would be the only possible result of such a treaty. The matter should be left for the nation to decide when, if ever, the necessity for such decision arises, resting on the basis as expressed by Secretary Hughes, that 'No words spoken by France have fallen on deaf ears in the United States.'"

"Of course, the opinion expressed in reply to the first question is predicated on the continuance of existing conditions. It is easy to conceive how in the course of years the complexion of affairs might be so altered as to bring about entirely different sentiments on the part of the American people. And in this fact lies one of the strongest objections to any treaty which would seek to bind the United States to a course of future action which might be found so repugnant to the sentiments of its people as to render it impossible of performance."

"There should be no treaty," maintains the editor of the *Hibbing (Minn.) Tribune*; "France, if her cause is just, needs no bond from the United States." "The good faith of nations is better than treaties," agrees the editor of the *St. Cloud (Minn.) Journal-Press*. A more effective way to protect France from aggression, thinks the *Brazil (Ind.) Times*, would be to let the world know "just what our attitude toward France is—a sort of understanding, like our Monroe Doctrine." "We should not bind ourselves," believes the editor of the *Columbus (Ind.) Ledger*. In the opinion of the *Staunton (Va.) Leader*, "America should always be in a position to act independently in every crisis." In circumstances similar to those of 1914, declares the editor of the *Canton (Ohio) News*, "America would not be neutral; she dare not." As the *Des Moines Capital* puts it:

"An agreement or pledge made openly and before the entire world would be as effective as a formal treaty and would avoid many difficulties, such as ratification by the Senate. Any pledge made openly in an assembly such as the Washington Conference would have all the moral force of a treaty."

"The history of all European nations proves the inadequacy of treaties at times of crisis," declares the editor of the *Bayonne News-Review*; "they serve their part during ordinary times, but when public opinion becomes unsympathetic they mean nothing." "It is far better for the friendship of the two republics to depend upon mutual understanding and sympathy, than to

freeze it into words and subject it to constant discussion and interpretation," in the opinion of the *Troy Record*. "A treaty," explains the *Elmira Star-Gazette*, "is a promissory note, payable on demand, and Uncle Sam does not want to sign one." As the *Geneva (N. Y.) Times* puts it—

"Alliances are not pleasant things. They come up to plague nations at times and put them in false or uncomfortable positions. Washington's well-known advice about entangling alliances is remembered and has had its influence down through the years. While the world is closer together than it was in his day and no nation can now be aloof, still America should keep free from obligations made in advance that may be harmful or embarrassing to it in the future. France will have to rely upon the good-will of America, and if her cause is just she never need fear but that America will come to her aid, as was done in the World War."

On the other hand, those who maintain that we should sign a treaty with France set forth a number of reasons in support of their contention. It is their belief that a guaranty of French integrity would prevent any German aggression against France. "France's brave defense of civilization, her war-drained and devastated condition to-day, and her future surely justify a written pledge," writes the editor of the *Lorain (O.) Times-Herald*. "Nothing but a treaty could be permanently binding," believes the editor of the *Long Branch (N. J.) Record*; "a change in the Administration at Washington might vitiate a 'gentlemen's agreement' over night," he observes. "Why not put it down in black and white?" asks the editor of the *Fairfield (Ia.) Ledger-Journal*. "If we mean to aid France, why not write it down so the world may see?" "Any agreement looking to the maintenance of peace must be guaranteed by treaty," asserts the *Erie (Pa.) Herald*; "no mere 'gentlemen's agreement' could be equally binding." Besides, we are reminded by the *Council Bluffs (Ia.) Non-pariel*, "if we furnish France the guaranty which she rightfully claims, France can disarm. With such a guaranty in force it would be utterly futile for the German Junkers to attempt to rebuild their war machine." "Nothing but a formal assurance of France's safety will set at rest the French apprehensions which are holding back the recovery of Europe," declares the editor of the *Wheeling Intelligencer*. "Germany should be informed that France does not stand alone," believes the *Philadelphia North American*, while its neighbor, *The Inquirer*, has this to say:

"It is easy in a conference such as we have at Washington to hand out pleasing phrases and profess friendship. But France requires something more than that. Secretary Hughes went so far as he was justified in going, when he declared that 'no words ever spoken by France have fallen on deaf ears in the United States.' The Secretary no doubt intended to imply that if France were again assailed without cause she could depend upon this country.

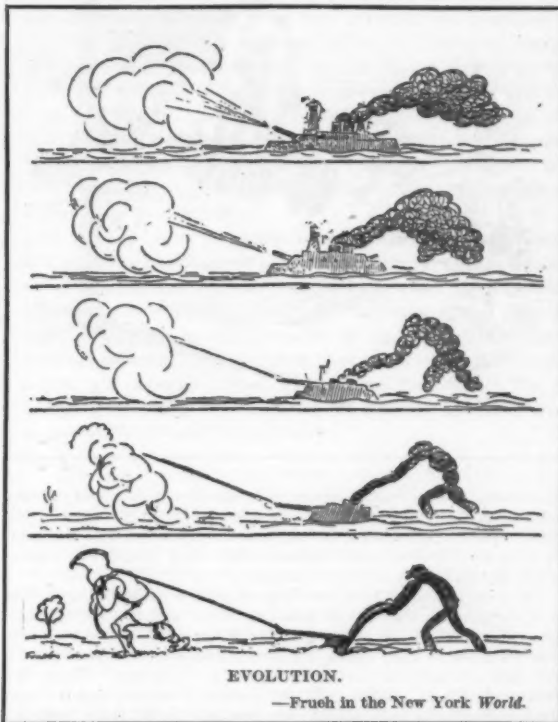
"But why not say so outright? Why not put it into official form? The problem of France's great army would be solved in a twinkling were the United States and England to enter into an agreement to support France in case her liberty and that of other nations were menaced. With such a moral understanding, France might reduce her army in confidence."

Many editors vote against a treaty with France because they feel, as the editor of the *Akron Times* expresses it, that "our affiliation with the League of Nations would cover the whole matter, and reduce the possibility of attack to the minimum." "France is entitled to some guaranty, such as would be provided by the League if the United States were a member," declares the *Milwaukee Journal*. "Now that the League is functioning, our entry should be sufficient to give France the guaranty she seeks," adds the editor of the *Auburn (N. Y.) Citizen*. "The treaty binding the United States to come to France's aid, meets all requirements, and should have been ratified when it was submitted by President Wilson," maintains the editor of the *Indianapolis News*. "The general idea of the League meets every one's

(Continued on page 39)

WHAT THE 5-5-3 VICTORY MEANS

ON THURSDAY, December 15, 1921, the Race for Armaments came to an end." With those uncompromisingly optimistic words the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* celebrates the signing by Hughes, Balfour and Kato of the Three-Power Naval Agreement, establishing a naval ratio of 5-5-3 for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and fixing the status of present and future fortifications in the Pacific. The retention of the *Mutsu* by Japan and the consequent readjustments in the British and American programs, together with the difficulties temporarily raised by France and Italy, are regarded by many of our papers as detracting little or nothing



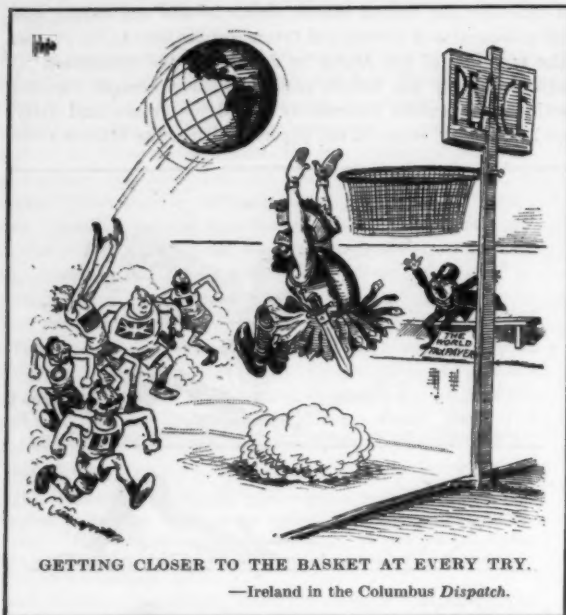
from the significance of an event which they hail as an unprecedented triumph of American diplomacy and a great victory for peace and disarmament. In fact, the *Philadelphia paper* quoted above declares that "this is the world's greatest achievement for peace in all its long and crowded history." "Welcome, '5-5-3!' Tho your total is thirteen you have made it a lucky number!" exclaims the *Troy Times*, which continues in whimsical vein: "This expression of a naval ratio is probably the most important of all numerical restrictions since that imposed in Eden Noah's Ark, and modern marriage, and which may be colloquially exprest by the phrases 'the best two out of three' and 'two's a company, three's a crowd.'" This agreement, it adds, closes a hole in the pocket of industry. "The miracle of naval disarmament has been wrought," says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, which characterizes the agreement as "the most vital achievement of the Washington Conference." And in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* we read:

"There have been shiftings, compromises and concessions; but all these have been within the iron limitations of the great principles laid down in the name of America by Secretary Hughes on November 12. As it was set forth on that day, the 5-5-3 ratio stands. For so long as the world's three great naval Powers keep faith and their pledged word, naval forces will not be increased above the fixed tonnages that are set down in the Three-Power Agreement.

"It is more far-reaching than that. Japan and England and

the United States will stop pouring millions into the fortified islands and naval bases of the Pacific. Japan will not fortify Formosa against an attack from the Philippines. We will go no further with frowning Corregidor or at Cavite. England will halt where she is with her Hongkong and Kowloon areas of defense.

"The bold outlines of the Hughes plan emerge intact from the grind and hammering of the conferences. The 5-5-3 ratio is



unshaken, altho Japan saves her sentiment-financed *Mutsu* built from the yen and the son scraped from the pockets of her poor. We keep the *North Dakota* and the *Delaware*; and England to keep the three-Power balance true, may build two super-Hoods of a definitely limited tonnage.

"The only place where the Hughes plan was dented and bent is in the proviso that for as many as three, and possibly for six, years England's navy yards may work upon the two new Hoods. Our own yards may work for some months yet upon the 90 per cent. completed *North Dakota* and *Delaware*. Then the hammers will be stilled. As for Japan, it would appear that she has built the last capital ship she may build other than for agreed replacements."

Comparing this agreement with the naval disarmament program as originally formulated by Secretary Hughes, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says:

"The number of Japanese ships will be the same as was proposed in Secretary Hughes's plan, the number of American ships the same, and the number of British ships two less. The capital ships of the American and the Japanese navies will be of slightly larger tonnage and power, and those of the British Navy of a little less tonnage and a little more power. . . . The original proposal, as explained by Mr. Hughes, called for the scrapping of 66 ships with a tonnage of 1,878,343 tons. Under the agreement 68 ships with a tonnage of 1,861,643 tons will be scrapped. The original proposal allowed Great Britain to retain 22 capital ships with a total tonnage of 604,450, to be reduced later to the same tonnage as America's 18 ships with a tonnage of 500,650 tons. The agreement gives to Great Britain 20 capital ships with a tonnage of 582,050, and to the United States 18 with a tonnage of 525,850 tons. Japan by the proposal would have had 10 ships of a tonnage of 299,700. By the agreement it has 10 ships with a tonnage of 313,000. The naval holiday of ten years is agreed to, except for permission to Great Britain to build the two ships referred to, which are not to exceed 37,000 tons each. It is also agreed that no more fortifications shall be constructed in the Pacific island possessions of the three Powers, excepting the islands of Japan proper, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii."

Turning to the difficulties that still lie in the path of naval disarmament the same paper goes on to say:

"While all this has been definitely decided upon, there yet remain some questions at issue which must be harmonized and settled before a naval armament treaty can be arranged. The capital ships, ratio and tonnage of France and Italy will have to be agreed upon, and the matter of submarine tonnage decided. Great Britain strongly desires total abolition of the submarine as an instrument of civilized warfare. It is not likely to insist upon that, for it stands alone in that position. But it is understood that it is pressing for a considerable reduction of the submarine tonnage proposed in the American plan, and perhaps for the outlawing of large sea-going submarines capable of offensive warfare upon merchant ships. Their experts contend that the experience of the late war has shown that the submarine is not an effective weapon of defense or offense as against battle-ships. The German submarines, they say, did little damage to British or other warships, except in the early days of the war. Its only success was in the destruction of the ships of commerce, in which it horrified the world. This paper has often expressed its antagonism to the submarine as an instrument of war. The submarine and poison gas are both weapons that ought to be discouraged instead of encouraged, and it should not be difficult for the governments to come to an understanding that would at least provide for their close limitation, if elimination is not yet practicable. What a strange conclusion it would be if this whole agreement were defeated by this thing, this submarine, which was the direct cause of all our losses and all our woes!"

According to the *New York Tribune's* Washington Bureau the naval agreement will mean "\$100,000,000 a year saved to the United States or \$3 for each taxpayer." These figures, however, are multiplied by five in an estimate published by the *New York Herald*, in which we read: "The actual cost of the upkeep of our Navy under the Hughes plan will be between \$500,000,000 and \$550,000,000 each year. The actual upkeep of the whole Navy, if not limited by the Hughes plan, with all the proposed ships



completed, would be well over \$1,000,000,000 a year, including necessary replacement construction."

Discussing the bearing on American interests of some of the alterations in the original Hughes plan the *Springfield Republican* says:

"The agreement provides for something that was not in the

original Hughes proposal, to wit, the maintenance of the status quo as to fortifications on the Pacific islands in open waters and exclusive of Hawaii and the islands off the Japanese, Australian and New Zealand coasts. That means definitely that the fortifications of the United States island of Guam can not be carried to their completion and that, consequently, the United States gives up the only fortified naval base that could have made possible a naval campaign for the defense of the Philippine islands or for the military restraint of Japanese aggression on the continent of Asia or in Asiatic waters.

"It can doubtless be truly said that Japan's consent to the 5-5-3 naval ratio has been bought by our Government's agreement not to utilize Guam as an advanced naval outpost, yet the price paid is explained by certain facts which should not be lost sight of. Even with a fully fortified Guam, our Navy reduced to a purely defensive basis under the Hughes plan could not hope to command the far eastern seas. Further costly expenditure on the fortifications would be a waste of money—at least during the 10-year holiday—and could be justified only on the ground that the 10-year period would be followed by naval rivalry and possibly war. Guam should have been completely fortified before this Conference was called, if the United States Government was to escape making such a concession as has now been wrung from it.

"It is to be hoped that no more modifications of the ten-year holiday as originally planned will assume serious form. There is talk of permitting the construction of capital ships during the decade under certain restrictions so as to anticipate the end of the holiday and incidentally to help maintain the technical integrity of naval shipyards during the lean period, but such concessions need not be a grave impairment of the grand project. Another hope may be expressed—that the raising of the maximum tonnage limit of capital ships built for replacement purposes from 35,000 to 37,000 tons will not force the United States to increase the width of the Panama Canal at large cost to the American taxpayer. A battle-ship of 35,000 tons could barely crawl through the present canal without scraping its sides."

One of the curious effects of the naval agreement, notes the *Newark News*, is that it leaves the United States without a single battle-cruiser:

"The rather extensive tests made prior to our entrance to the war off this coast were then taken as showing that the American dependence on torpedo destroyers as scouts was not worth much, and the addition of scout cruisers alone made the condition but little better. It was decided that there was needed a high-speed, big-gun ship to protect these 'eyes and ears' of the fleet. The result was that our naval program as then laid down included six battle-cruisers carrying six sixteen-inch guns and being capable of thirty-five-knot speed.

"The first of these is not over a quarter completed, and will be scrapped. Great Britain now has ten of this type of which she will keep four, and Japan has four of which she will keep all. It may be that the British losses at Jutland rather discredited this type of ship, altho the one major vessel the British have built since that time is the battle-cruiser *Hood*. Perhaps in a similar way the doubt of the dreadnought herself as against air attack has helped along the general proposal that no more of these forty-million-dollar ships be built for ten years."

But "it is in the fact of the agreement itself, and not in the details of the armament limitation plan, that the world will read the victory for peace that has been achieved by the Washington Conference," remarks the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. As the *New York Tribune* discusses certain implications of the agreement:

"It is recognized that one nation may legitimately take notice of what another is doing. The domain of the common concern is thus immensely enlarged. Heretofore each nation has assumed that what it did in the way of arming itself was exclusively its own affair; that no questions could be asked; that it was justified in resenting anything that even hinted at restraint of its liberty of action.

"The doctrine is scrapped. In its place is established the one that the naval program of one country is the proper business of all. Here is a wholesome novelty in international law, and the seed planted at Washington will multiply.

"Another innovation is of almost equal importance—namely, that one nation can trust the word of another with respect to matters of the most delicate nature."

A FEDERAL BILL TO HALT LYNCHING

LYNCHING WILL BE LESS FASHIONABLE if the Federal anti-lynching bill sponsored by Representative Dyer (Rep., Mo.) becomes a law. Also, notes a Southern paper, the *Columbia Record*, "chicken-livered and rabbit-hearted officers of the law, with backbones no stiffer than empty flour-sacks," will be dealt with rather severely if they continue to surrender prisoners and jail keys as in the past, for heavy penalties to both the officer and the county he represents will result if every precaution is not taken to prevent the lynching of a prisoner, white or black. "The Dyer Bill is drastic, but a drastic remedy is needed for the loathsome lynching disease," declares the *New York Tribune*, which reminds us that "since January 1, 1921, there have been sixty known lynchings—a record of shame for a civilized nation." Moreover, another editor recalls, "the records of the past thirty years show that more than one-fifth of the 3,224 victims of lynchings in that time were white men." Southerners, therefore, should not feel that the Dyer Bill is aimed wholly at them, points out the *Manchester (N. H.) Union*, for, as the *New York Globe* remarks, "both Northerners and Southerners have offended, and both whites and blacks have been lynched."

In the opinion of Attorney-General Daugherty, the passage of legislation by Congress penalizing failure by a State to give equal protection of the laws to any person within its jurisdiction would be constitutional. Southern Congressmen, on the other hand, attack the constitutionality of the Dyer Bill. Besides encroaching upon a State's rights, they add, the bill, if it becomes a law, will increase crimes which cause lynchings. The bill provides, according to a summary of the *Chicago Daily News*, that—

"Any State or municipal officer charged with the duty of protecting the life of any person who may be put to death by a mob and who fails to make all reasonable efforts to prevent the killing, or any such officer, who, being charged with the duty of apprehending or prosecuting any person participating in a mob murder, fails to make all reasonable efforts to pursue the matter to final judgment, shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding five years or by a fine of \$5,000 or less, or by both fine and imprisonment. Any person who participates in a mob murder is declared to be guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment for life or for a term of not less than five years.

"It is provided further that 'any county in which a person is put to death by a mob or riotous assemblage shall forfeit \$10,000, which sum may be recovered by an action therefor in the name of the United States against such county, for the use of the family, if any, of the person so put to death; if he had no family, then to his dependent parents, if any; otherwise for the use of the United States.' Payment may be enforced by the United States District Court in which the judgment is obtained. If the person put to death shall have been transported by the mob from one county to another and there put to death, each county through which he was transported is made jointly liable with the others for the \$10,000 forfeit."

Some States, it is said, such as Minnesota and Illinois, already have enacted drastic laws against lynching, and have provided severe penalties for officers and communities that fail to protect the life of the accused. Should the Dyer Bill pass, however, the Federal Court, rather than a local tribunal, will institute proceedings should a sheriff or deputy be charged with neglect of duty. That it is practically impossible in most cases for State officers to deal with mobs bent upon lynching, is the contention of the *San Antonio Express*:

"Since April 11 last 38 lynchings, including two burnings at the stake and four burnings of bodies after lynching, have been perpetrated in the United States, as follows: Georgia 10, Mississippi 7, South Carolina 5, Louisiana 4, Arkansas 3, and Texas 3. Meanwhile, the 1920 record stands as the basis of indictment and comparison—and Texas heads that record. Last year its mobs out-lynched Georgia's.

"However sincere and courageous the Southern Governors'



Photograph from American Relief Administration.

WHEN THE TRAIN COMES IN WITH FOOD FROM AMERICA.

Scene at Samara station with a thousand children waiting for tickets admitting them to the American Relief Administration's train.

efforts to stamp out lynching, they come to naught. In the lynching States, spoken and written appeals to the spirit of civilization and Americanism, to lawful government and order, have encountered but eyes closed against them, mind fast shut against them, ears deaf to them.

"Congress, however, has both the right and the power to legislate for the genuine, effective operation of every mandate of the Constitution; it should pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill."

"If, under the Dyer Bill, communities are made to pay for tolerating lynchings, lynchings will stop," asserts the *New York Tribune*; "if officials can be imprisoned for not doing their best to discourage mob violence, local sentiment will turn against such outbreaks." Meanwhile, adds this paper:

"No State can well complain if Congress takes a hand in ending the lynching evil. Our foreign relations have been troubled many times by the lawless hanging of other nationals. The Federal Government is bound under treaties to give equal protection to citizens and aliens. Yet it has no hold on the States through whose negligence aliens are lynched, and punishment for such crime is not exacted. It is likewise an affront to the Constitution that citizens of the United States are not protected by the States in their personal rights."

"As long as mob law maintains its hold in America the life of no individual is safe, be he rich or poor, high or low," points out the *Houston Informer*. Therefore, contends the *New York Globe*:

"No argument should be necessary in defense of this bill, which is a clear and direct application of the constitutional provision that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Lynching can not ordinarily take place without the connivance of the local authorities. If they will not act, the Federal Government should. To call this assertion of the constitutional rights of every citizen a violation of State sovereignty is to deny sixty years of history."

"To reenforce State statutes by such Federal provisions as are contained in the Dyer Bill will impose no injustice upon any one, but will maintain equal rights for all," believes the *Boston Herald*, and the *Detroit News* remarks that "by this time it ought to be realized that the lynching spirit leads to more trouble than it can possibly correct."

Several Southern editors and Congressmen, however, take the opposite view. The debate in the House of Representatives, say Washington correspondents, "is fanning political and sectional flames as nothing else has done in many months." Southern Democrats who consider the Dyer Bill aimed at the South aver that Northern Republicans are trying to make political capital out of a bill which they know will accomplish nothing. Representative Sumners of Texas, in fact, declares that "there

is not a lawyer on earth who can defend the bill on constitutional grounds." "It is an encroachment on States' rights, because it gives the Government the right to dictate to States how they shall exercise police powers," avers the Congressman from Texas. Representative Byrnes of South Carolina argues that even if the Dyer Bill should become a law, and should be held constitutional, "it would not prevent lynching, for similar laws in Ohio, Illinois and South Carolina have failed to do so." "The bill will increase the number of crimes and the number of lynchings," predicts Representative Aswell of Louisiana, while Representative Pou of North Carolina asks that Southern people "be left alone to work out their own problems."

"It is extremely doubtful if it would be wise to delegate to the Federal authorities the power which this bill would give them," thinks the *Savannah News*, while the *Nashville Banner* marshals the following reasons why the States should be allowed to "hoe their own rows"—

"Lynchings are essentially local. They violate State laws. The victim is usually taken from a county jail or from the custody of county officers. The offense is within the State, against the peace and dignity of the State, and should be punished by the State alone.

"Federal interference with the enforcement of the criminal laws would not be effective because it would be in the face of public sentiment, and State efforts would be correspondingly relaxed.

"Every possible exertion everywhere should be used to put down lynchings, but to give their suppression into the hands of the Federal Government would be subversive of State authority and a dangerous innovation. . . . It would also have a bad effect on the South, where it would be construed as were the reconstruction measures plainly intended to "put black heels on white necks." The Constitution was both overridden and amended by the Republican fanatics in power at the time, in the effort to create negro supremacy in political affairs, and it served to create race animosity more intense than would otherwise have existed, while the white man continued to hold the supremacy more jealously than he would otherwise have done. . . .

"Lynchings are not confined to the South. A mob in Massachusetts recently attempted to lynch three negro prisoners held for 'the usual offense' that is likely to excite mob fury wherever it occurs; but this anti-lynching bill is aimed at the South and is in line with the usual Republican endeavor to bring the South, in all matters where the negro is concerned, under strict Federal control. It has been a mischievous policy that has done much to engender race animosity and sectional ill-feeling that would not otherwise have existed.

"The best element of Southern citizenship is using all possible endeavor to suppress lynchings and to create a sentiment that will not tolerate the evil. This endeavor will in time prevail, but it would be hampered and hindered by attempted Federal interference."

\$20,000,000 TO SEND FOOD TO RUSSIA

"DEADLY, DAMNABLE INDIFFERENCE to the fate of millions," is Philip Gibbs's description of the attitude of the rest of the world towards starving Russia, as the snows of winter come to cut off the escape of fugitives from the famine lands, and to add enormously to the difficulty of transporting food. A famine "too big for private charity" calls upon the governments of the world to act. The New York *Herald* agrees that except for Russia itself and what is left of Austria, there is scarcely a nation in Europe "that could not contribute something." The Washington *Post*, however, feels that it is to America alone that Russia must look for relief: "European countries have their own problems which prevent them from bestowing charity, however generous their impulses may be. The United States alone has the food in plenty, the money and the means for undertaking this work of relief." It is to supplement the work of private organizations that the Congress has acted on President Harding's recommendation and Secretary Hoover's appeal and appropriated, with a unanimous vote in the Senate, \$20,000,000 to buy corn, seed grain, and certain staple food products in the United States to be sent to Russia.

No such stinging phrase as "deadly, damnable indifference" was used by Secretary Hoover, but the thought is evident in what he said to the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

"It is necessary to come to the American Government to get the money. Public charity will respond when it can, but it has been shown that this is not an auspicious time to depend upon public charity. I don't think the total collections of diligent organizations working for this cause have been \$500,000 since August.

"It has been questioned whether our own economic condition warrants this expenditure. Briefly, can we afford it? Well, the American public spends a billion dollars annually on tobacco, cosmetics, and the like, and I do not think \$20,000,000 too much. The supplies are already here, and we are now feeding milk to hogs and burning corn under boilers.

"There will be no economic loss to the United States in exporting these grains. It is true we transfer the burden from the farmer to the taxpayer, but there will be no net economic loss. If we get into the market now and buy we will afford some relief to the American farmer, also."

These remarks, the New York *Globe* comments, "seem to describe some other America than that emotional nation which gave generously enough to Belgian relief." The *Globe* itself says editorially of our indifference to Russia:

"The fact is that we are still open-handed, as individuals, in the matter of giving tips to people who have done nothing to earn them and in other forms of ostentatious display. We keep ourselves well supplied with chewing-gum, face powder, tobacco, fur coats, gasoline, and other luxuries that we can pay for or get credit

for. But since August we haven't been willing to cut down on our gum or gasoline by even the imperceptible amount necessary to give food to starving Russian children. Mr. Hoover even thinks it necessary to prove that the proposed governmental aid won't really cost anything. Our defect may be lack of imagination, but the picture isn't flattering even with that emendation."

In this same New York paper Mr. Bruce Bliven reminds us



Photograph from American Relief Administration.

RUSSIAN CHILDREN EATING AMERICAN FOOD
In a restaurant car of an American Relief Administration train.

that there are about 3,000,000 children—perhaps as many as there are in New York State—in the famine zone, that the American Relief Administration, which feeds children only, will be feeding 1,200,000 when it reaches the peak of its endeavors in January. What is to become of the others? Nothing, but "to die a lingering, cruel and peculiarly horrible death." Of the corn and seed wheat the Relief Administration looks for as a result of the Senate action, Mr. Bliven says, writing from Washington to *The Globe*:

"Twenty million bushels of corn would 'break' the famine and save nearly all the lives now threatened, except of those too far gone for aid. Three million bushels of seed wheat would permit a spring planting pretty close to normal, so Russia could feed herself after the harvest of next August. If the wheat isn't planted, the famine just goes on another year.

"Selling ten or twenty million bushels of corn would be a welcome relief to American farmers whose corn-cribs are glutted with it. They're burning it in the Middle-West as fuel—burning it while children starve in Russia and one thousand of the Shipping Board's big steel ships lie rusting at their anchors for lack of work!"

No better way could be found to start the New Year right in each of the million and a half homes to which this magazine comes than to send a gift of food to starving Russia. It is literally a gift of life. Read again the statement on page 59 of our issue of December 17 and send your check to the Russian Famine Fund, 15 Park Row, New York. Every \$10 will save ten lives for a month. Every \$100 will save one hundred lives for a month.

But with all the practical and emotional pleas for the Russian appropriation the newspapers note that it did not pass the House of Representatives unanimously or without objection. One Congressman alluded to the "dangerous precedent" involved; another to the necessity for charity at home; another to the necessity for economizing, and still another to the assertion "that the Russian Soviets are themselves mostly to blame for their suffering."

THE KANSAS INDUSTRIAL SNAG

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S LEGAL LIGHTNING-ROD, as the *New York World* terms the Kansas Industrial Court, while designed to avert strikes and lockouts, apparently "does not prevent Kansas getting hit quite as often as any other State." Instead of industrial peace, we see conditions which the *Newark News* considers "almost, if not entirely, without parallel in American labor history in the Kansas coal region, where mounted National Guardsmen have taken the field to quell rioting by women directed at union miners." For an unusual aspect of the situation is that "outlaw" workers are striking against the union. The women demonstrators, it is said, are relatives of the "outlaw" followers of Alexander Howat, deposed United Mine Worker president of that particular district.

Alexander M. Howat, for twenty years a figure in labor controversies in the Kansas coal-fields, and his aid are now serving sentences of six months each for violating the State Industrial Court Law by calling strikes in an industry which is "essential to the public welfare"—coal-mining, and several thousand of their followers are striking in protest against the incarceration. Meanwhile the United Mine Workers have taken over the administration of their former district president, now expelled from the organization, but the supporters of Howat have a rival organization and are making matters rather uncomfortable for Governor Allen. "They are hiding behind the skirts of their women," as the Chicago strikers did, charges the *Buffalo Commercial*, altho the *Topeka Capital* reports that the meetings at which the women planned their campaign were attended only by women. Arrests are being made among the leaders of these women. Governor Allen informs the editor of the *New York Herald*, "and also among the male agitators who are responsible for the movement." Continues the Kansas Governor:

"A peculiar feature of the case is that the miners who are working are regular members of the international union. The miners who are striking have been outlawed by their international organization. It is said to be the first instance in history where non-members of the union have led a strike against the union."

The point involved in the controversy, thinks the *New York Evening Mail*, "is of extreme importance because it involves the great question of whether the people can establish a real government of industrial relations for both employer and employee in an essential production like that of coal." We find a nearby view of the situation in the *Kansas City Times*:

"The issue in the Howat controversy is that of the honor of organized labor. It is the issue of whether or not collective bargaining shall stand the test when its representatives show bad faith."

"The question at stake is whether the national organization of coal miners has the power to compel its own men to carry out the contracts which the organization has made. In other words, it is the question of whether organized labor shall exist. For once organized labor breaks faith with the public through bad faith in the keeping of its contracts, then organized labor will lose its one great asset of public sympathy and approval."

"If President Lewis fails in his effort to establish the honor and good faith of the union in the Kansas coal-fields, and leaves the field again in the hands of Howat and his radicals, the State is as sure to take action as the sun is to rise to-morrow. It is

one thing for the politicians of the labor movement to defy the laws of their own order, and quite another for them to defy the laws of the State of Kansas."

The Supreme Court of Kansas already has declared the Industrial Court constitutional. The opposition of the trade union movement, we are told, arises primarily from the fear that the Court will act as a check upon unionism. As the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* reviews the work of the Kansas Court:

"Since this new Court began to function in the life of Kansas, there have been no serious strikes or walkouts in the mines, the welfare of the public has not been jeopardized, and the miners themselves have shown a disposition to leave their grievances for the court to settle. Both labor and capital have a hearing before this tribunal, but the decisions are left to competent and qualified judges. The case of the public is always considered in its awards."

"More than thirty cases already have been brought before the Court for adjudication, the majority of them by labor union leaders," avers the *New York Herald* editorially. Furthermore—

"Twenty-eight of the cases have been decided, and out of these twenty-eight decisions, all of them affecting wages, working conditions and contracts, twenty-seven have been accepted as entirely satisfactory, both to employees and employers."

Mr. Howat, however, declares from behind prison bars that the Court "is for the purpose of destroying organized labor; if it succeeds in Kansas, every State will copy it."

The Kansas miners have the sympathy of the Illinois District United Mine Workers of America, altho the president of the International organization expelled Howat, who was then president of the Kansas District. As the president of the Illinois District writes in an open letter to the miners of Illinois:

"The Kansas miners are waging a heroic fight against great odds, against the power of State and Federal governments, against organized capital and against the misused power of their own Union. Their desire and hope is to free themselves of the Industrial Court Act."

"It seems incredible that the Kansas Supreme Court would say this Industrial Court Law was sustained by public opinion," remarks the weekly news-letter of the American Federation of Labor. "This Court takes no notice of hostility of many Kansas legislators, and the growing conviction of thinking Kansas citizens that the act was inspired by 'big business,' and that the increased rates charged by numerous public utility corporations sustain their suspicions." Referring to what several editors term "civil war" in Kansas, the *New York World* says:

"Since the Court's decision could not be attacked in any other fashion, they have appealed to violence. The State has appealed in turn to the militia, and with the militia at a loss, it begins to look as if something else would have to be appealed to unless the issue is to be fought out to a finish. In the end the Kansas authorities will have to be reasonable and hit upon an agreement by conciliation, as they might have saved time and trouble by doing in the first place."

"For the principle of the Industrial Court is wrong. Industrial disputes can not be settled by governmental fiat. Courts make errors; Governments, as the workers know, are not infallible; the question of how much a man shall get for a day's work is not a legal question but a problem in human adjustment. Kansas has that lesson still to learn—and is learning."



THE JAILED LABOR CHIEF

Alexander M. Howat, who has been called "the czar of the Kansas coal fields," is serving a prison sentence for his defiance of Governor Allen's Industrial Court. So his followers have struck work.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DOGS of war feed on bones of contention.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

LENINE and Trotsky are Russia's Gold Brick Twins.—*Asheville Times.*

THE difference between hog and pork is about thirty cents a pound.—*Marion Star.*

THE concert of nations will be improved by addition of the Irish harp.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

PUTTING Europe back on her feet will get her off our hands.—*Wilkes-Barre Times-Recorder.*

IF they can have peace in Ireland, there is no reason why the whole world can't have it.—*Toledo Blade.*

NO wonder a hen gets discouraged. She can never find things where she lays them.—*New York American.*

CHINA might feel more kindly toward the open door if she doesn't have to serve as the mat.—*Toledo Blade.*

THERE are true friends of Irish freedom and then also there are friends of a free fight.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

CHINA wants to run her own post-offices, and that ought to make her forget some of her other troubles.—*Columbia Record.*

THE silk stocking was invented in the sixteenth century, but not all of it was discovered until recently.—*New York American.*

IF there are any saloons left in New York, you can't describe them as "the poor man's club."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WHAT did Mr. Tumulty see "in the White House looking-glass"? Only one guess is allowed each person.—*New York Evening Mail.*

BRITAIN wants to abolish submarines, but the Hughes plan provides for converting a big proportion of the exciting fleets into under-water craft.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WELL, we guess the idea of a quadruple alliance has been pretty well received by everybody as all even Senator Reed of Missouri says against it is that it is treacherous, treasonable, damnable.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WHAT we have read of the climbing of Everest convinces us that its name should be Neverrest.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

THE reason nations can't decide concerning their duty to Russia is because she is too rich to neglect and too big to spank.—*Mansfield News.*

WELL, we'll scrap the ships. But we still cling to the conviction that we could have licked any other navy in the world.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST tells of the invention of talking pictures. But any of the old masters could paint a speaking likeness.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE surmise that the most profitable employment of the German paper marks would be to use them in feeding goats for the market.—*Columbia Record.*

IF a four-Power agreement will keep the peace of the Pacific, why will not the fifty-one-Power agreement of the League of Nations keep the peace of the world?—*Philadelphia Record.*

IF we should win another war soon we'd be ruined.—*Columbia Record.*

THE cost of living is still about the same—all a fellow has.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT is a striking coincidence that "American" ends in "I can."—*Greenville Piedmont.*

CONGRESS would accomplish more with fewer "bloes" and more tackle.—*Columbia Record.*

AGRICULTURAL sections are slowly recovering from the bump of bumper crops.—*Steubenville Herald-Star.*

WHILE business is on the up-grade, a lot of sand is needed to keep the wheels from slipping.—*Columbia Record.*

THE Irish Free State already has two emblems of sovereignty: a flag and some outstanding bonds.—*Kansas City Star.*

ANOTHER grandson has been born to the ex-kaiser of Germany. We congratulate the little fellow on his pluck.—*Punch (London).*

IT was probably force of habit that made Mr. Harding insist on reservations to his own four-Power treaty.—*New York World.*

OUT West, in the corn belt, the farmers have found a way to beat the coal men. They grow their own fuel.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NOW let us have a series of one-Power treaties, each Power agreeing with itself to behave as it thinks the rest ought to behave.—*New York Evening Post.*

IF they must have an American as king of Albania, why not choose a baseball umpire? He ought to be able to stand anything.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE straw that disvertebrates the camel's back 's
The last instalment of the income tax.

—*New York Evening Post.*

UNDER our new agreement slavery is prohibited in the Island of Yap. That is to say, no inhabitant of Yap will be permitted to enslave the other inhabitant.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IF the United States agrees to disarm, provisions should be made for the retention of enough marines to guard our mail trains.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE shall eventually have to loan the Germans the money they were going to take from us if they won the war.—*Columbia Record.*

THERE was one good thing about old Dobbin. You didn't have to haul corn to town to swap for something to run him with.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

SOMEBODY ought to frame up a separate peace between the Friends of Irish Freedom and friends of the Irish Free State.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

MISS LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE says that free verse poets lack humor. She might go further and say that too many of them lack poetry.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE coal miners want more money. The operators want more money. The dealers want more money. What will the consumers who want coal have to have? Correct.—*Detroit News.*



KIDDING US?

—Thomas in the Detroit News.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CANADA'S LIBERAL LANDSLIDE

SUCH A TREMENDOUS Liberal sweep as marked the Canadian elections on December 6th was entirely unlooked-for, according to the Conservative press, which concede, however, that the defeat of the Meighen Conservative government was "not altogether unexpected." The Windsor *Border Cities Star* (Ind.) calls it "one of the most notable land-slides in the history of Canadian politics," which could not have happened in the judgment of the *Toronto Mail and Empire* (Cons.) if public opinion had been "in a more normal state." For instance, the *Toronto* daily tells us that Quebec went to the polls "in a frame of mind far from judicial, but not farther than at any other time since the beginning of the war," for its people were "determined to punish the men in office who had placed on the statute book and enforced the Military Service Act for the purpose of reinforcing our defenders at the front." As to the Canadian West, *The Mail and Empire* says it suffered from "aberration" resulting from "a class propaganda that had been successfully carried on, and public opinion there hinged largely on occupational instead of national interests."

In consequence of the verdict at the polls, the Conservative party drops to third place, below the rank of the Farmers' or Progressive party, and the Canadian press informs us that the standing in Parliament now is: Liberals, 117; Progressives, 65; Conservatives, 51; Labor, 2. The standing when Parliament was dissolved last October was: Conservatives, 120; Liberals, 84; Progressives, 14. According to some Montreal correspondents, the victory of the Liberal leader and new Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, was won on the tariff issue, and is considered a "strong utterance by the country in favor of reciprocity with the United States."

Premier Meighen, we are told, had warned the voters in his campaign against the "economic absorption of Canada by the United States," while Mr. King advocated large reductions in the tariff in order to reduce the cost of living. Nevertheless the inclusion of such ardent Protectionists as Sir Lomer Gouin, the former Prime Minister of Quebec, and the Honorable Walter Mitchell, formerly Provincial Treasurer, among the victors, as well as the fact that the solid phalanx of successful candidates from Quebec, the Liberal, are convinced Protectionists, is said to "dispose effectually of the cry raised by the Conservatives that the Liberals will tinker with the tariff until they bring about Free Trade."

Montreal dispatches further relate that business men feel sure their industries are safe, and attention is called to a stock market rally following election, as a reflection of "satisfaction with the defeat of a government which had been greatly criticized by industrial interests." Conservatives themselves are said to admit that the policy of railway nationalization "had much to do with the downfall of the government," and "the big interests represented by the Canadian-Pacific Railway

and the Bank of Montreal are understood to have favored the Liberals."

Among the Conservative press, the *Montreal Gazette* considers the victory "decisive," for not only has the government fallen, but the Prime Minister has "suffered defeat in his own constituency, while a number of his colleagues are also among the casualties." But one good result of the general elections is the return of party power, according to this daily, which believes that the sooner the restoration of the old two-party system, represented by the Conservative and Liberal divisions, is brought about, the better for Canada, and it points out that—

"The Liberal party, during the makeshift arrangements of recent years, retained its identity and something of its organization, and it has come back. The Conservative party, in a moment of national crisis, and for the achievement of a high purpose, gave its support to the Union Government. What the Union Government forgot was that the Conservative party was its sheet-anchor and its strength. It undertook, after the union or coalition had served its purpose, to retain the support of Liberal Unionists by the ingenuous method of adopting a new name. It abandoned the substance of Conservative loyalty for the shadow of Liberal support, and even that shadow flitted. The Borden Government's neglect of party organization and indifference to party support was made manifest very soon after 1911, and became notorious. The mistake then made culminated in the adoption of the name 'National Liberal and Conservative Party,' a cumbrous absurdity, in 1920. Little or no organization remained and, with the lack of a party spirit, there was nothing upon which to build. An attempt was made to erect a new structure without a foundation and the fabric, not unnaturally, fell to pieces."

Among the Independent press the *Montreal Daily Star* charges that the new leaders

of the Conservative party "pursued a policy for the last few years that has driven from their side most of the powerful influences which range themselves under the Conservative banner," and in consequence of such "non-Conservative" procedure, it advises us that:

"This time, the railway interests distrusted and feared them. This time, British sentiment was not enlisted in their favor. This time, there was no reason why industry should dread a Liberal victory with Sir Lomer Gouin and his stalwart Protectionists at headquarters. The new National and Liberal-Conservatives had neither the flag to wave nor menaced industry to marshal nor imperilled railway systems to come to their support. The wonder is that they saved so much from the wreck. The cure is to get back to Conservative principles."

The Independent Liberal *Vancouver Sun* says that there has been "no real prosperity in Canada under Conservative rule," and assures its readers that Canada has now gained "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people; absolutely freed from the control of special and privileged classes; from unequal levies and intentional discrimination." Again the



International Photo.

CANADA'S NEW PREMIER.

Elected in a Liberal landslide that is considered chiefly a reaction against the wartime and after administration, Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King takes office at the head of a government that "has no majority" in the House of Commons and will "no doubt have its own troubles."

Independent-Liberal Kingston *British Whig* avers that "Toryism of the Borden-Meighen type has received its death-blow," and the *Saskatoon Daily Star* (Ind.) admits that the Ministry went down to "disastrous defeat" and the election is "curiously definite in its expression of disapproval of the course of administration in Canada for the past few years," nevertheless it remarks that it is "singularly indefinite in the expression of the wish of the people as regards future policy." Thus it may be said that the whole country "express disapproval of high protection as a fiscal policy, but only the West may be regarded as having declared strongly for vigorous tariff reform." The *Toronto Globe* (Ind.) says:

"On the tariff question we may hope for a return to common-sense from the frenzy of the campaign, with its predictions of free trade, wreck and ruin. It is not necessary to rush to the other extreme, and regard the present tariff as almost perfect and requiring only minor changes. There must be a comprehensive review of the whole situation, followed by a thorough revision. The revision should have regard to the general interests of the country, and all its activities in town and field. To put aside free trade as a possibility is not to treat lightly the benefits of greater freedom, the effect not only easing the burdens of the housekeeper and the consumer, but stimulating industry."

The *Winnipeg Manitoba Free Press* (Ind.) remarks that for the first time in many years Western opinion upon the large questions of public policy will be set forth in Parliament "without being censored or suppressed in the interests of a party which had given hostages to special Eastern interests, and the resultant good to the West and to Canada at large should be great." As to the Progressive rôle in Parliament, this newspaper explains its importance as follows:

"The Progressives will not have in the next Parliament the heavy responsibility, wholly or in part, of conducting the affairs of the Dominion; but they will have the very considerable responsibility of adhering to their program in Parliament and championing the principles it embodies. The Progressives, we take it, will not regard themselves as a political party out of office and, therefore, bound to bring about, if possible, the downfall of the Government of the day. Rather, they will regard themselves as holding a watching brief for the public, to see that the promises of better government and wiser policies made in the campaign are fulfilled. If the Liberal government proves worthy of its name and lives up to the engagements made upon behalf of his party by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Progressives will pursue, we have no doubt, a course of sympathetic and useful cooperation with the new administration. There are, it is very clear, strong reactionary elements in the Liberal party as returned to power. The presence in the House of sixty odd Progressives may be very useful to Mr. King in making it possible for him to hold them in check."

"In any case, it is a bright omen in our politics that an independent, non-office-seeking group, some sixty strong, will have seats in the new Parliament. The services they can render the country are not easily calculable. The future of the Progressive party will take care of itself. If the Liberal party devotes itself to progressive policies and shows itself in office devoted to the public interests, there may be little need in the future for a Progressive party. But if the great and powerful influences, to whom all governments look alike, succeed in making a Liberal government the instrument of their policy, as they will most certainly attempt to do, the public will have in Parliament in the Progressives effective champions of their interests."

THE TRAGIC PARADOX OF RUSSIA

HOW CAN IT BE POSSIBLE in this modern civilized world for ten million people to be starving on one side of it, when on the other side there is a surplus of grain rotting because there is no buyer? This question is put by no less authority than the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, M. P., who is amazed at the paradoxical fact that the obstacle in the way of a rapid and energetic attack upon Russian famine conditions is the political view of those "who think they see in a starving Russia a defeated Bolshevism." The problem is above politics, in his judgment, and is sheerly human and international, for on the immediate solution of it depend the lives of millions of Russian men, women and children. In the *Manchester Guardian* he writes further:

"Is it our duty to look upon these people as traditional Bolsheviks, craving the use of the weapons of propaganda and cruelty in order to overturn the rest of the world, or must we remember that in the great afflicted areas of Russia the peasants—poor women and little children, uneducated and helpless in the face of calamity—are just simple, suffering human beings? There can be no denying the fact that it is an international problem, for the failure of the Russian harvest has made it almost impossible for the peasants to help themselves. Under the pressure of hunger seed corn has been eaten, and the prospect for the future is even darker than is the terrible present."

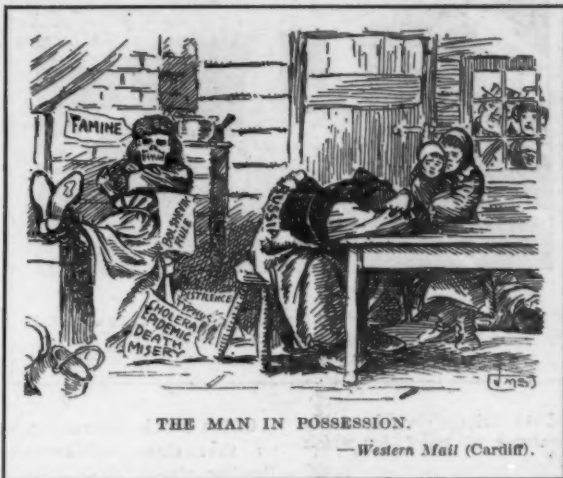
"There exists an international organization for dealing with such problems—the League of Nations. Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian delegate, recently made an impassioned appeal to the assembled Governments of the world, reminding

them that even five million pounds, half the cost price of a battle-ship, would assure the safety of the dwellers in the threatened areas until Christmas. Dr. Nansen had formulated an efficient scheme of distribution. Transport was available. Only money was lacking. The British Government effectively cut short the argument by instructing Mr. Fisher that it could vote no funds. The other Governments followed suit. The pitiable result was that the League gave its blessing to Dr. Nansen's scheme, said that his intentions were very laudable, and that if he could raise the money through charity the machinery was there for administrative purposes. But the Governments themselves could find no money."

Mr. Clynes goes on to say that those who have suggested that the unemployment problems of England might be alleviated by setting men to make machinery, boots, cloth, and other goods so urgently needed throughout Russia, have been met by Sir Robert Horne's question: "Where is the gain to us in sending goods to Russia?" Sir Robert Horne holds that the English would then be "giving" merchandise to Russia, and that "every one knows we are in no position to make presents to anybody." Thus, Mr. Clynes declares:

"The voice of Business raises itself above the voice of Humanity, booming out: 'Russia owes us money! Russia refuses to pay! Let Russia starve!'

"Before we could even decide whether relief was necessary a commission of inquiry had to be held, and it was decided that the form and extent of relief must depend on guaranties to repay all 'repudiated' debts. This matter of debts, now fortunately moving to a settlement, was raised by the British representatives at the Brussels Conference. Does it not savor of the broker's man? Is it consistent with traditions of British fair play and straightforwardness to carry through such discussions as have taken place between Russia and this country without mentioning



THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

—Western Mail (Cardiff).

Tsarist debts, and at the moment of crisis suddenly to bring out such a highwayman's argument as a reason for delaying the provision of relief? Dr. Nansen has stated that his own representative at Moscow, who, together with one Soviet representative, would have charge of the international relief operations, will be a British subject. Does not such a promise dispose of the argument that the schemes are without guaranty?"

As to defeating Bolshevism by starving Russia, Mr. Clynes points out that a starving Russia will be "an unclean, diseased Russia," and a center of pestilence, and misery, "radiating death throughout Europe." Therefore—

"If the question is to be settled on a basis of sheer selfishness it might very well be questioned whether those who 'want their money back from Russia' are taking the most advantageous course by holding up relief. Might they not stand a better chance of getting their money back, and might we not as a nation stand a better chance of avoiding wide-spread dangers of disease and discontent, by offering help to Russia than by withholding it?"

"Now that the chief obstacle to political relations with Russia is on the way to complete removal, human considerations should have the fullest freedom to rise to the level of famine requirements. The Russian Government has offered to recognize the debts of the Tsarist Government, and as long as these debts were not acknowledged diplomatic and political relations with Russia were deemed to be impossible. But now the prospect of repayment hereafter of money due to France and to Britain should enable us to apply immediately the measures of relief for which starving people can no longer wait."



THE PROTEST OF PEACE.

PEACE: "Has Italy got rid of the World War, only to be scourged with warring factions at home?"

—Il 420 (Florence).

ITALIAN PARTIES FINDING THEMSELVES

IN THE TROUBLOUS POLITICAL WEATHER of Italy's after-war years, new parties launched their ships and old ones changed their rigging, and the consequence has been, according to some informants, that not much headway has seemed to be gained. But now these various craft are beginning to find themselves, and the best evidence of the fact is said to be presented in three important political conventions recently held. The Socialists met first, the Popolari (Catholic) party came next, and the Fascisti (anti-Socialist) last, their convention ending about the middle of November. The Socialist convention at Milan, we learn from a Rome correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, was primarily convoked to decide on the much debated question of Socialist cooperation with the Government. Cooperation elements were represented by the famous Socialist leaders Treves and Turati, and we are told that:

"They maintained that even the so-called Maximalists have practically accepted this principle, as they are no longer loath to climb the stairs of the various Government offices to solicit favors for their adherents, and accept financial support from the State Treasury so as to save the Socialist cooperative societies from bankruptcy. The Maximalists in Italy have nothing left now but their name, as they have practically given up their Communist notions. Neither do they think any more, as they did a year ago, of starting a revolution. They have simply returned to their much milder pre-war method and program."

The Popolari or Catholic party met at Venice, and the *Guardian's* correspondent reminds us that this organization, which sprang into being after the war, has had a remarkably rapid

growth. It is represented in the Lower House by 108 members, and some of the most important of the Government Departments have been assigned to them—namely, the Department of Justice, which "according to an uninterrupted tradition, had always been assigned to men of the purest and safest liberal color." He continues:

"At the Convention of Venice this party was to solve a problem of internal equilibrium between opposite tendencies: those of the right wing, more orthodox and well under Church control, and those of the left wing, of which Miglioli is the exponent, which would drag the Catholics down to the ground of class strife and turn the party into an instrument for the spoliation of the *bourgeoisie*, in competition with the Socialists. This party is non-sectarian—i. e., it is not necessary to be a Roman Catholic to be a member of it. Practically, however, its electoral influence is largely due to the clergy and the clerical organization. It must be remembered that the Pope, so as to help in checking the revolutionary tide, repealed the *non expedit* and permitted the clergy to go to the polls. The Convention has therefore deemed it expedient, for electoral purposes, to examine the condition of the clergy, which certainly is not prosperous. The general trend of the discussions has revealed the Radical spirit to be rather predominant in the party, whose policy, however, will continue along the present lines of cooperation with and participation in the Government."

Of the Fascist convention at Rome, this correspondent tells us that there was an imposing muster of nearly 40,000 Fascists, "with their flags, their military decorations, organized in a military way, many of them being armed," and he proceeds:

"Add to this their resolute bearing, which, to many, appeared to be rather provocative, and also their way of compelling people to salute their flags, and you will easily understand the Socialist reaction which culminated in a general strike which for four days deprived the whole region of its street-car service, newspapers, and other public services, and generally upset Rome, a city remarkable for its peacefulness. The Roman tumults caused more noise than damage, tho half a dozen people were killed and about a hundred wounded, a total which included those who were merely scratched.

"It was far from the Fascists' intention to become the cause of such a disturbance. Mussolini, the supreme leader of Fascism, in his address to the Convention, first of all urged the Fascists to abstain from every act of violence and provocation, and then went on to define the aims of the Fascist movement, which is now ripe for its final transformation into a real and solid political party, capable of exercising a permanent influence. In its political bearings his speech may be termed a Liberal speech, even tho it came from the mouth of a Conservative."

There is no doubt, says the *Guardian's* correspondent, that after its transformation, the Fascist movement will prove useful, for through its patriotism, courage, and youthful enthusiasm it will stir the sluggish Liberals whose parliamentary action has become "altogether too accommodating and weak." It will quicken Parliament with its own peculiar spirit, which, despite many drawbacks, proved beneficial to Italy at a time when it seemed on the verge of falling a prey to a Communist minority. At the same time, the writer points out that "the new Fascist party will certainly have to rid itself of many questionable characters who are the exponents of that spirit of adventure and of military arrogance which are a legacy of the war."

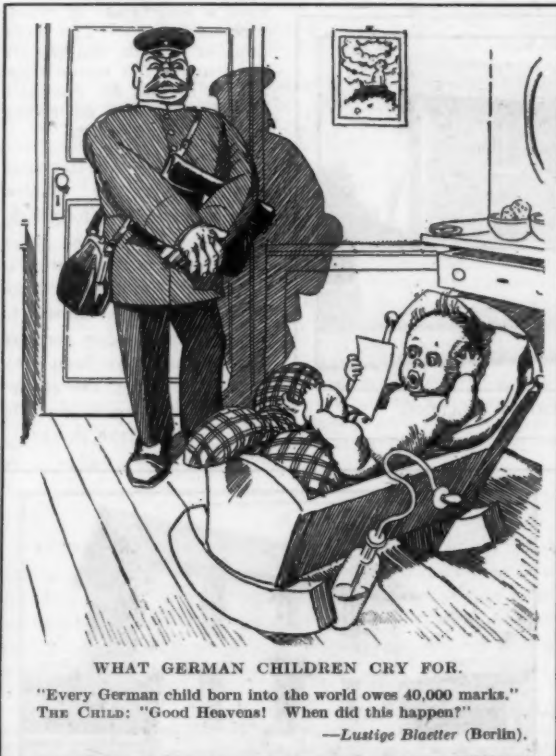
THIRD YEAR OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

THE "GREATEST CRIME IN HISTORY" was commemorated on November 9th, the third anniversary of the founding of the German Republic, say the German Conservative and monarchist press, and the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, a Stinnes organ, declares there is no greater illusion than to see in November 9th "anything but a national catastrophe." The day should not be celebrated jubilantly, according to this newspaper, and it even advises the Social Democrats, who are "united on this solitary issue," to spend the day in sackcloth and ashes as one of "universal mourning." A very different tone is that of purely democratic journals, and we find the *Frankfurter Zeitung* flatly describing November 9th as "a terrible and deserved day of judgment for a political structure that was rotten within, and stood on sham foundations," and the *Vossische Zeitung* observes:

"Because they could find no way of escape from destruction, the political leaders resigned at that time, and now they jibe at the incapacity of their successors. The press of the organizations of the Right abound in scorn and abuse for November 9th and its consequences. They have no occasion to jubilate over themselves. Instead of scolding against the errors and frailties of others, in such puffed-up righteousness, they should meditate on the acts of those who are responsible for the day."

Much more satisfied and intrepid is the attitude of Social-Democratic organs, among which the *Vorwärts* points out that Germany would have sunk into chaos when the old order passed away, if the workmen had not assumed leadership and built up the German Republic, and it proceeds:

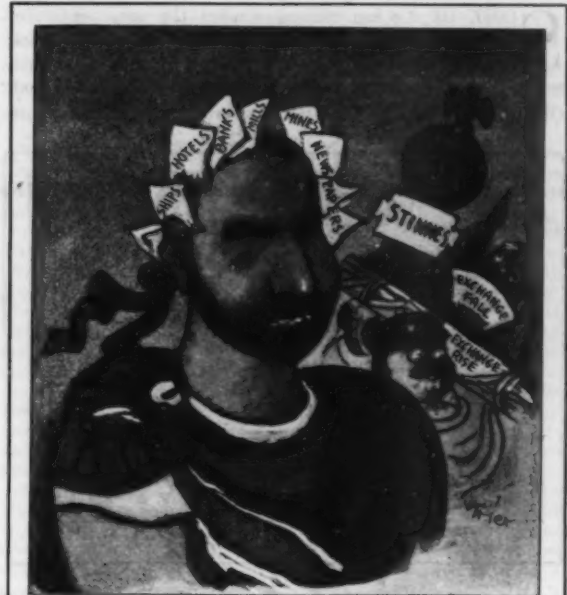
"This is a glorious fact in the history of the German Labor



movement despite its later errors in internecine conflict and division. It is right to have pride in the workmen who remain faithful to the Social Democratic party in all its trials, as they most intelligently realized the needs of the hour. As the result of their political training, they saw that, in the moment of her defeat, Germany had become ripe for no other status than that

of a democratic republic. They understood that this goal must be attained and held obstinately in order to make way for further progress. If the masses of workers had not been so politically mature, if they had been seduced by the chimera of Soviet Russia, how terrible a disaster would they not have incurred for themselves and the entire German people.

"In a state whose movements are dictated by the might of the



GERMANY'S NEW CÆSAR.

"Augustus Stinnes Triumphant."

—Lustige Blätter (Berlin).

victors in the World War, we Social Democrats are still in a minority. Therefore, let us not be deceived, and let us recognize that our power is limited both at home and abroad. . . . We must try untiringly to obtain more freedom of effort for our state abroad and for our party more power at home. These two aims are intimately joined. The struggle against Entente nationalism can not be fought by German nationalism, but only by German and international Socialism. The nationalism of our country and of other countries sets might up against might. With such weapons we shall be defeated. Brute force must be opposed with the might of ideas by German and by international Socialism. Only thus can we hope for victory."

In sharp contrast to the satisfaction above expressed is the feeling of the Independent Socialists that, as the *Freiheit* says, in staving off Bolshevism and the Monarchy the Majority Socialists have "made an idol of the bourgeois republic, which, instead of leading to Socialization, has led to Stinnesation." Says the Communist *Rothe Fahne*:

"Altho the peasants and workers of Russia are ragged, hungry, and frozen, they face the lords of the earth strong and free. . . . The German people, under its industrial and banking potentates, its broken-down generals, without arms, without credit, without honor, rattling their tongues instead of their swords, is crawling in serfdom or sweated toil. This Germany of Stinnes, Wirth, Ludendorff, and Ebert, belongs neither to the forces of revolution nor of counter-revolution, and is rotting in an iridescent swamp."

To this playful remark is added the prophecy of "absolute certainty that the November days of 1922 will witness liberation from the illusions of November 9, 1918," that is, as the Communists believe, "they will dawn under the standards of the advancing proletarian Socialist revolution, and of victorious Communism."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOUSES MADE OF STRAW

SOME OF US can remember when the only protection against cold feet afforded by our street cars was a thick layer of straw. Fresh and clean and comfortable at first, it soon became a dirty mass, intermingled with snow and mud. Our modern electrically heated cars are a vast improvement.



FILLING THE FRAMEWORK WITH STRAW BRICKS.

At the same time it is true that straw affords a good deal of warmth, as many a hobo can testify who has found a cosy bed in a barn or a haystack. It is a common practice, too, in the country, to bed down horses on straw, and Suzette, the famous trained chimpanzee at the New York Zoo, makes herself comfortable for the night in the same sort of a bed. The reason for the warmth afforded by this light and flimsy material resides in the fact that it enmeshes large quantities of air, thus acting as a non-conductor of heat. This quality has been taken advantage of in the straw mattresses common in some parts of the country. A Frenchman named Feuillette makes use of it in the construction of houses. He compresses straw into solid blocks, which he uses as fillers within a light framework of wood. Writing in a recent number of *La Science et La Vie* (Paris), Gustave Lamache observes in regard to this invention:

"The restoration of the houses and holdings of the peasants, in the regions devastated by the enemy, may be accelerated by the utilization of materials which are both cheap and abundant and solve the problem of providing houses for workmen.

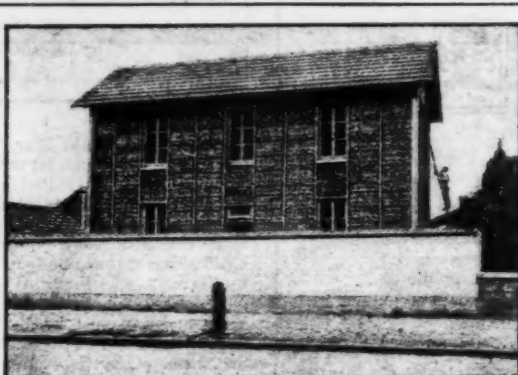
"This last point of view was not least of the motives which inspired M. Feuillette in his attempts to find a method of building a house which should be comfortable, hygienic, of considerable permanence, and agreeable to live in, while, at the same time, capable of being erected at a cost compatible with the small income received by clerks, laborers and others of modest resources."

The framework of these houses is of wood and rests upon a

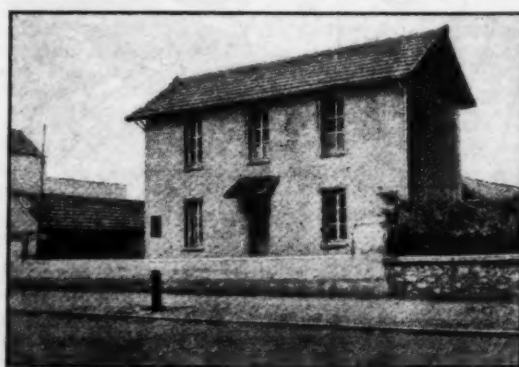
foundation adapted to the nature of the ground; in all cases, however, it is comparatively inexpensive because of the lightness of the structure which surmounts it. The foundation is covered with sheets of tar paper to prevent dampness. The blocks of compressed straw, which fill the hollow space in the wooden framework, are shaped like bricks, their width corresponds with the desired thickness of the walls, and their length with the distance between the uprights. After the hollow walls have been filled in by these bricks of straw, both sides of the wall are covered with fine-meshed wire netting. This in turn has a suitable coating on each side, as of cement outside and of plaster inside. The internal partitions consist of panels formed of uprights and laths covered with plaster. The floors are of joists supporting ordinary flooring; the ceilings, of sheets of reinforced plaster suspended upon the joists. There is a system of pipes through which disinfectants, such as formaldehyde or carbon bisulphide, can be sent to destroy rats, mice, and other vermin. We read further:

"The possibility of producing the units in standardized form insures a very low price and rapid construction by workmen not possessed of great skill. In spite of the thickness of the walls, about 15½ inches on the average, they form a light and elastic ensemble, which can be erected upon comparatively shallow foundations, or even upon a base made of wood, concrete or brick. The variations of outside temperature are scarcely felt within these houses, so that M. Feuillette is quite justified in calling them *isothermic houses*."

These houses are especially recommended for stables, garages, storehouses for perishable foods, and other places where uniform temperature is desirable. Numbers of them have been erected already in the Aisne and other parts of France, and have been very successful. They are recommended, too, for countries subject to earthquake shocks.



READY FOR THE CEMENT COATING.



THE STRAW HOUSE COMPLETED.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE MOON?

AS A MEMBER of the solar system the moon is rather insignificant. All of the planets are larger, as well as some of the satellites of the outer planets. Yet like the small boy of the family, it causes a lot of mischief. Ask the astronomer what member of the sun's family causes him the most trouble, and he will reply undoubtedly "the moon." The greatest mathematical geniuses of the past and present have wrestled with the problem of the moon's motion, and have acknowledged defeat. Says Isabel M. Lewis, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, writing in *The Science News Bulletin* (Washington, D. C.):

"The moon simply will not travel according to schedule. Tables have been constructed from time to time according to the Newtonian theory, and predicted positions of the moon given to the highest degree of refinement. The latest and most valuable of these tables now in use by Almanac offices are compiled by Prof. E. W. Brown. By including terms and corrections, as in the past, whose source is unknown, the moon is fairly well harnessed for the time being, but Professor Brown has expressed the opinion that the moon's motion is not in accord with theory, and some unknown cause for its erratic behavior must be found.

"An excellent test of the accuracy of the predicted places of the moon is obtained from total solar eclipses. The astronomer predicts from his lunar tables the time for the beginning and ending of the eclipse to tenths of a second of time, but the moon delights in being six or eight or eighteen seconds ahead of time—or late, possibly—an unpardonable error in the eyes of the astronomer. An error of several seconds of arc in the moon's position throws the path of totality on the earth several miles from its true position, and because the astronomer does not trust the moon he locates his eclipse expeditions as nearly in the center of the predicted path as possible that he may not find himself bathed in sunlight at a time when he was anticipating total eclipse.

"Theorists delight in advancing reasons for the erratic behavior of our satellite. Frankly, the cause is unknown. Some unknown law may be involved, but the problem still awaits solution.

"When two bodies in the solar system are at a considerable distance from one another, or when one of the bodies is attended by satellites that are comparatively very small, it is a fairly simple matter to predict accurately their relative positions for any time. This is what astronomers call the problem of the motions of two bodies. When a third body is introduced, however, comparatively large and near to one of the bodies, as in the case of the earth and moon, the two form with the sun the complicated problem of the motion of three bodies, and to follow the motion of three mutually disturbing bodies is a work for mathematical geniuses only. Such a problem is furnished by the moon, and after solving it in a highly satisfactory manner, as has been done by Professor Brown, the astronomers find that there is still something that does not conform to theory.

"We might go through the entire list of speculations—perturbations by an unknown satellite, action of electromagnetic forces, resisting mediums, variable gravitational attraction, etc. None has solved the problem, and we are faced with the simple fact that the erratic behavior of fair Luna has not been accounted for up to the present time."

COST OF PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION—One of the most common comments to-day, says an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York), is that the private automobile is the greatest competitor the railway has. Why not tell these auto users how much it is costing them, and do it in a national way? He continues:

"A case comes to mind of a railway engineer who, in a social evening, asked two of his neighbors to make estimates of the cost of going to and from work in their private automobiles. One answered \$1.70 and the other \$1.45. His own figures indicated \$1.30 (they all had cars of the same make). It took no more than the comparison of these estimates with the known 15 cents on the street car to make street-car riders of these neighbors. There are millions—surely many, many thousands—of such cases, scattered nation-wide. A nation-wide educational campaign should be started to deal with it."

ASSASSINATION WITH GERMS

POISONING A VICTIM with disease germs, altho we read of it in detective stories, and occasionally in the papers, is extremely rare, we are told by a contributor to *The Lancet* (London). In fact, there are only two authenticated cases, and these are not strictly in point, for one of them was unsuccessful and the other was not done by means of bacteria but of a toxin—a bacterial product. An article that will dampen the spirits of those contemplating anything of this sort, written by a German authority, Lempp, in the *Archiv für Kriminologie*, furnishes the facts cited in the paper from which we quote:

"Glancing at ancient literature, for instance, Thucydides's account of the Athenian plague, and medieval history, he pronounces, naturally enough, that these reports of pestilence spread through the action of enemies are in the great majority of cases merely fanciful. Just as baseless are the tales of aviators dropping bon-bons containing pathogenic cultures, or of laboratory workers contaminating water-supplies, which were recently given currency by, and perhaps often originated in, the sensational press. He states that on the German side such reports received for the most part immediate official investigation and discountenance. Probably the only authenticated instance of the use of pathogenic bacteria in warfare is, curiously enough, the practise of the warriors of the New Hebrides, of dipping the points of their weapons in marsh mud, which contains many tetanus spores. Equally scanty is indubitable evidence of murder by the means under notice; for probably there are but two properly recorded cases; and the second of these, that of the druggist and artist Hopf, did not go beyond an attempt. In 1914 Hopf was convicted of poisoning his first wife with arsenic, and of attempting to murder his third one by means of typhoid and of cholera germs. The latter infection was quite abortive, and examination of the culture in his possession showed it to have lost all virulence.

"The typhoid bacilli, on the contrary, were extremely pathogenic, having particularly high agglutination, a quality evident also in a strain isolated from the blood of an attendant, who also sickened. It was suspected that Hopf infected some of the entourage in order to give the impression of an ordinary small epidemic. Five days after poisoning his wife's food he began to take her temperature regularly; it duly rose two days later, but she recovered. He had caused her to make a will directing that her body should be cremated. The cultures—to the number of 30 within nine months—he had obtained from a private laboratory, asking particularly for the most virulent strains.

"Accounts have appeared in American newspapers of murders, or attempted murders, in the United States by means of bacteria, the only specified kind being again typhoid bacilli; the statement even being made that it had been proposed to erect in Chicago—a city with one of the worst records for murder in the world—an institute expressly for combating this particular crime. However, the only documented example of a fellow to Hopf is that of a Dr. Pantschenko, who, bribed by a relative of the victim, murdered a rich young Russian by injecting, not bacteria, but a bacterial product—namely, diphtheria toxin. The injection was pretended to be of spermin, for therapeutic purposes, and the defense was an admission that the syringe might have been not properly clean, thus causing fatal septicæmia. Septicæmia was, indeed, the diagnosis first arrived at, by an independent medical man, while a second one took the condition for septic gangrene.

"The site of injection became bluish-black, the temperature rose to 40° C., and death followed in a week. There were two autopsies, the second only revealing the truth, by means of the discovery of a detachable gray membrane in the pharynx, of cardiac dilation, and of peculiar thinning of the skin at the site of injection, appearances closely paralleled in experiments on animals—namely, guinea-pigs—which also died on the seventh day. It was proved that Pantschenko had obtained diphtheria toxin from a laboratory, and also, on a previous occasion, cholera endotoxin and cholera bacilli, a poison suggested by the instigator aforesaid. Pantschenko was sentenced to fifteen years' forced labor.

"The paper concludes with a review of current legal precautions against such crime, which seem in many countries to be altogether lacking, a state of things which its apparent great rarity does not wholly excuse."



MENDENHALL GLACIER—A GOOD VIEW OF THE AGE-OLD ICE-MASS

Which is destined some day to offer intensely interesting study to the scientist, when the highway entices tourist travel to the region.

ALASKA'S GLACIER HIGHWAY

AN ALASKAN GLACIER BY AUTOMOBILE! Few persons realize that such a trip is possible; and yet one can hire a car in Juneau at any garage, and by a drive of only eleven miles, over a good road, visit Mendenhall Glacier. This drive, says John D. Guthrie of the U. S. Forest Service, writing in *American Forestry* (Washington), is over a part of what is to be known as the Glacier Highway, which, when completed, will extend from Juneau, the capital of the territory, some sixty miles north to Berner's Bay. It will be entirely within the Tongass National Forest, except the small portion within the city limits of Juneau. This highway is being constructed under arrangement by the Forest Service, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Alaska Road Commission (composed of Army Engineers), and the Territorial Road Commission. When completed it will be one of the show places of all Alaska. Mr. Guthrie continues:

"The road starts at Juneau, follows north along Gastineau Channel, past canneries and sawmills, then by farms and dairy ranches, with several silos in sight, for a distance of some eleven miles, where a branch road turns off to Mendenhall Glacier. Autos may approach within a few hundred yards of the glacier, and visitors, by a short walk past the power plant, may go out on the glacier. There is a camping site nearby which is used by Juneau people who drive out, bringing tents and camping outfits, and spend a night under the shadow of this interesting age-old ice-mass.

"On the steep, rock slopes of the surrounding mountains may be seen the carvings of this slow-moving ice-river as it has relentlessly moved downward for centuries. A roaring stream issues from beneath the mass, tearing at the edges of the immense ridges of rock and gravel ever being shoved ahead by the enormous bulk of ice behind. The forest, through centuries, has been struggling to cover the smooth rock sides of the valley, and has begun to creep up on the terminal moraines, aspen first, flaunting its quivering banners—now green, now yellow—with spruces following slowly behind. Here a country in the making can be seen.

"Leaving Mendenhall Glacier the highway swings along the west side of Auke Lake where there are fish, boats and bathing. From the highway here magnificent views are to be had on one side, of Mendenhall and Herbert Glaciers, with high above them rugged, snow-capped peaks, and on the other, glimpses of Favorite Channel and Lynn Canal through the heavy stands of spruce timber. Auke Inlet, with points of timber running out almost encircling it, offers charming vistas which will some day delight the tourist. Along the shores of Auke Inlet are a summer home or two, and several canneries, almost hidden from the highway by the fringe of forest between. Altho only some

fifteen miles of the proposed sixty have been built to date the Bureau of Public Roads is now at work on the construction of the portion along Auke Inlet, and will extend the preliminary survey work to Eagle River. In the vicinity of Eagle River there are extensive agricultural lands, some of which are even now being made productive by the eight or ten homesteaders who have settled there.

"One rancher is said to have cleared \$200 from one-half acre of strawberries in 1919. Fine strawberries and raspberries, and such vegetables as cabbage, cauliflower, rhubarb, potatoes, carrots, turnips and celery are now grown, as well as a bewildering array of flowers. The extensive meadow lands produce a fine quality of native hay, and here are seen sleek cattle and horses in pasture and chickens around the door-yards.

"The Glacier Highway will open up the markets of Juneau, Treadwell and Thane for the produce of these farming lands. Even now one rancher is planning on buying a Henry, ahead of the completion of the road to his ranch.

"The Glacier Highway will be a wonder-way for the tourist a few years hence. It will afford alternate views of glaciers, ice-capped peaks, sea meadows, rivers, rugged mountains, forested islands and inlets, farms, and canneries, and will be practically at sea level for the 60 miles of its length. Four large and wonderful glaciers, each covering thousands of acres, are visible from it—Mendenhall, Herbert, Lemon and Eagle—where these intensely interesting ice-masses may be visited by the tourist and pleasure-seeker or more leisurely studied by the scientist.

"When completed undoubtedly the steamship companies will arrange their boat schedules to enable tourists to leave the boats at Juneau, take the trip over the Glacier Highway through this wonderland of the Tongass National Forest to Berner's Bay, and catch the steamer again on its route to Skagway."

HYPODERMIC PRESERVATION OF WOOD—A new process has been recently employed in Germany, according to the *Deutschen Wald*, quoted in *Die Umschau* (Frankfurt) for impregnating wood with a protective antiseptic by means of injection. This method is known as the "Cobra Process." We read:

"By means of a hollow hypodermic needle, having an oval section, the protective fluid is injected into the freshly felled tree-trunk while it is still in the forest. Since the trunk is still full of sap, this fluid, which is used in highly concentrated form, quickly spreads through the tissues of the trunk by diffusion. Through a mechanical device the needle is withdrawn and pushed forward at regular intervals, so as to produce a spiral line of holes about the trunk; these are from one and one-half to three inches deep and from two to three inches distant from each

other. While various liquids may be used for the purpose the experiment has proved that one of the best consists of a mixture of five parts of pulverized copper sulphate with fifteen parts of potassium chromate and eighty parts of a saturated solution of calcium chloride. This process can also be employed to prevent rot in wooden piles, posts, telegraph poles, etc., etc which are already in position."

MYSTERY OF THE SUN'S HEAT

THE SOURCE OF THE SUN'S ENERGY remains unknown in spite of years of speculation by astronomers and physicists. But Dr. H. D. Curtis, of Allegheny Observatory, believes that this energy may result from the breaking up of atoms rather than from ordinary chemical and physical processes. The disintegration of radium releases at least 10,000,000 times more energy than is produced by any chemical action known. In the sun there certainly is lead and helium, both of which are radioactive products. The existence of radium has been suspected in the sun. But radium alone is not sufficient as a source of the solar energy, we are told in *The Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Were the sun composed entirely of uranium and its radioactive products, the heat involved would be only about one-fourth of the actual amount. The writer continues:

"Astronomers are driven thus to a confession of ignorance; they do not know precisely how the sun's heat is maintained. The most probable assumption, and it is largely an assumption as yet, is that there may well be some dissociation in the atoms of other sorts of matter, similar to that observed in uranium and radium, and that from such stores of subatomic energy comes the greater part of the sun's truly prodigal outflow of energy.

"Thirty years ago, the general belief was that the heat of the



Illustrations by courtesy of John D. Guthrie, U. S. Forest Service.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE GLACIER.

Chief Forester Greeley and District Forester Cecil.



A VIEW OF THE GLACIER FROM THE HIGHWAY.

Automobiles may approach within a few hundred yards of the glacier and there is a fine camping site nearby for the benefit of those who wish to spend more time in the neighborhood.

sun was produced by the resistance that matter encountered as it moved gradually inward as the sun contracted through gravitation.

"This contraction theory rests solidly on known physical laws and because the amount of the contraction needed to produce the required heat is extremely small, only some 200 feet a year, it would take 10,000 years to produce a measurable change, so the theory could not be proved or disproved by observation.

"But geologists objected when Kelvin found that by the contraction theory the sun could not have existed for more than some 18,000,000 years in the past, nor last more than 10,000,000 or so years longer. They considered 10,000,000 years merely as a day in the making of this earth, and they refused to be satisfied with so picayune an allowance of time for geological development.

"This great heat engine has been operating for certainly a billion, and more probably a hundred billion years and is, so far as we can see, giving out constantly almost the same amount of heat.

"The temperature of the sun is between 5,000 degrees and 8,000 degrees Centigrade, every square yard of the surface emitting energy to the amount of about 75,000 horse-power. There are few terrestrial power-plants which produce as many horse-powers as does a space three feet square on the surface of the sun. To produce it would require the burning of a layer of coal twenty feet thick every hour. The sun is continually emitting about half a trillion trillion horse-power; or to use a less familiar unit, about half a sextillion horse-power. Most of this seems to be wasted in space; our earth intercepts about one two-billionth of it, amounting to about one horse-power per square yard, if we could use it. Could we utilize all the solar energy falling on an average-sized roof, it would go far toward lighting a modern city. When the day comes of the discovery of some method to extract the greater part of this solar energy, we shall move out of the age of steel and the age of electricity into an age of energy.

"This tremendous heat energy can not be caused by mere combustion. Were the sun made of solid coal, burning in oxygen, it would be black in less than 5,000 years. Emden, with true Teutonic preciseness, puts it at 2,630 years; months, days and hours omitted."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

CHALIAPIN—ANOTHER THRILL

THE SENSATIONS are all at the Opera this season. After Jeritz comes Chaliapin, and the staid old Metropolitan forgets its dignity and goes off its head with enthusiasm. What has happened that "the greatest singing artist of the world," as many proclaim the Russian, should create furors in 1921 while the same artist in the plenitude of his

"Russian opera has conquered a great place for itself since then in the Occidental opera houses. It is understood, appreciated, admired, and in the opera of the school of his native land, Mr. Chaliapin has made his greatest name." All of which may make one question whether the artist or the audience failed. When Chaliapin left us he said he'd never return, but wars and Bolshevism were not dreamed of then. He can find small fault with such a tribute as Mr. Krehbiel's:

"Centenarians with memories stored with recollections of Kean, Macready and Forrest, as well as Salvini (if there are any such alive), might have attended the performance of 'Boris Godunoff' at the Metropolitan Opera House last night and felt such swellings of the heart as they experienced when tragedy was in its prime in New York. Echoes of only the American and Italian worthies live in our comparatively youthful mind, but they were powerfully stirred when Mr. Chaliapin address the grisly horrors which his crime-haunted brain conjured up in the second act of Moussorgsky's lyric tragedy. We heard again the roar of Forrest's marvelous voice, tho attuned to more measured music; felt a thrill like that inspired by his postures, facial expression and gestures as Macbeth, and for the first time realized the greatness of the Russian as a dramatic singer, or a singing actor. . . .

"Last night nobility of action was paired with a beautiful nobility of voice and vocal style, and his *Boris* stood out of the dramatic picture like one of the old-time heroes of tragedy. He tugged at the heart-strings of the audience till it seemed as if he would tear them in pieces.

"There were storms of excited applause after the second act and again, at the close. He sang in Russian; and tho it was possible even for those unfamiliar with the language to feel some of that intimacy which must exist between the original text and the music, the effect upon the Russians in the audience was akin to a frenzy. All that we have heard of the supreme greatness of his impersonation of the character of *Boris* was made plain. It was heartbreaking in its pathos, terrible in its vehemence and agony.

"Such things are so new and strange in opera that comparisons and precedents fail us. Only one picture looms up in our memory as comparable in moving power with the vision-haunted and dying Czar; it is that of Niemann's delirious *Tristan* at the first representation of Wagner's drama in New York. Then we saw an admired actress with blanched face and limbs relaxed, her eyes staring with horror, lean against her escort for support. Niemann was warned and never after tore the bandages from his wounded side as he did that night."

Chaliapin comes to us from Russia where his art helped to mitigate the hardships of the people, and his reward from the Soviet Government is said to have been extra rations of food. He stopt in England on his way here and gave concerts. Mr. Ernest Newman, writing from London to the *Manchester Guardian*, declared it "a pitiable reflection on the present state of operatic music in London that the greatest operatic artist in the world can come to the leading capital of the world and not find either opera or an opera house to sing in." London had him "like a fashionable *prima donna* with many of the *prima donna* stunts." Critics like Mr. Newman take a different view from ours of his past and present:

"Time and Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky between them have taken a good deal of the old power and beauty from his voice, but what remains is enough to leave him still without an equal among singers.

"English audiences will be able to test him fairly as a pure singer, for in no other way can he make an appeal to listeners



Copyrighted by the Keystone View Co.

RETURNING TO TRIUMPHS.

Chaliapin, the Russian basso, with Mme. Lucrezia Bori, landing from the *Adriatic*. When he left us in 1908, he vowed never to return.

powers, with unimpaired vocal quality should be rejected in 1908? More of his countrymen are here to hear him now, and what they acclaimed in his impersonation of "Boris Godunoff" were the agonies of a ghost-haunted and dying Czar, for whom their natural sympathies are supposed to have cooled. So we are to assume that it was Chaliapin's art that won them. Mr. Krehbiel maintains that "there was nothing to indicate possession of such artistic puissance in the man when he was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company in the season of 1907-08." The objection then was one of taste. "There was a vulgarity in his *Don Basilio* (in Rossini's 'Barber') which was repelling if not repulsive, and much also in his acting which prevented him from being a dominant figure in any of the four operas in which he appeared." Mr. Aldrich of the *Times* practically agrees, saying that in that other day Mr. Chaliapin was "by no means accepted as a great artist without cavil." Then he goes on to say that

who are ignorant of Russian. Even those of us who have a slight knowledge of the language were very glad to forget it and give ourselves up to the sheer joy of Chaliapin's singing. In the old days what made him so remarkable was not only the glory of his voice but the extraordinary command he had of it. We have had other basses with voices as huge as his, but none with such power of shading. Last night this art of his was as wonderful as ever; it really seemed as if we had heard no real singing since he left us in 1914."

Mr. Newman then proceeds to analyze:

"His art, like that of all the greatest artists, seems so simple because it is so complex. Many threads have gone to the weaving of that wonderful texture. Every phrase, every part of every phrase, is modeled upon the words. The mystery is how, with this close fidelity to verbal literalism, he contrives to make his voice sing with the freedom of line and the infinite variety of shading of a great instrumental player. How careful he is over his verbal points can be seen by any one ignorant of Russian who listens to him in German songs or songs derived from the German. He translates not only the poems but the music into Russian. Truth to tell, there were many things in his interpretation of 'The Two Grenadiers' and Grieg's 'Es war ein alter König' that were musical solecisms, but for this the peculiarities of the Russian language are responsible. There is no European language that shapes alien music more imperiously, more cruelly, to its own image. But if Chaliapin's Grieg and Schumann were musically as well as verbally only translations, what marvelous translations they were!

"The nine or ten Russian songs were almost all of the melancholy order—all to our advantage, for they gave him every possible chance to show the infinite modulations of which his voice is capable.

"He plays upon it like an instrumentalist; in its noble pathos it suggests a 'cello. His greatest triumphs, indeed, were precisely those of the great string player who draws such beauty from his instrument by mere tone and phrasing that we forget the banality of the music.

"One of Chaliapin's Russian songs was in itself as wretched a piece of music as any English drawing-room ballad, but it was upon this song that, as if by way of challenge to us, he lavished his subtlest art. It made us believe in the stories we read of Garrick drawing the soul out of his hearers by his recitation of the Lord's Prayer."

HEIFETZ PLAYING FOR HELEN KELLER—Closing the doors of the senses is not the same as conquering the will. This has been proved by Helen Keller in a hundred ways, but a new proof is revealed by the *Denver Post* when Jascha Heifetz, the great violinist, played for the blind and deaf woman at the Brown Hotel in Denver. Thus:

"For once when Heifetz was playing the audience was more interesting than the player. All eyes were on the blind woman as she placed the tips of her wondrously sensitized fingers under the belly of Heifetz's Stradivarius. The bow swept the strings, and the woman quivered as a thoroughbred race horse under the whip. The melody swept through her being. Her body responded to every note.

"She seemed to feel everything that the Cremona was trying to say to her. Heifetz was playing 'The Hymn to the Sun' from the opera 'Le Coq d'Or.' As the magic tones mounted the scales, the woman seemed to rise with it; her whole being quivered with an ecstasy that made those who looked on wonder if it was all delight.

"But it was not only the tempo to which she responded—the vibrations of the strings, fast or slow. She seemed to divine the real message of the music.

"So tender, so tender," she murmured once.

"Then Heifetz played 'La Chasse,' an old French hunting song—a gay, rollicking tune. The blind and deaf woman laughed with delight. There remained no doubt. She was hearing it all. It was as tho her whole being vibrated with the violin itself.

"The master of the violin was playing on a greater instrument than any ever turned out from the workshop of Antonio Stradivari. He was playing on what is probably the most highly attuned organism in the world—Miss Helen Keller."

TO-DAY'S SPIRIT IN NOVEL AND PLAY

DEBATES, LIKE COMPARISONS, are odious because they never settle anything. But people seem always to be debating, perhaps because thus they get a chance at each other. Whether "the modern drama more accurately reflects the spirit of the age than does the modern novel" was the



CHALIAPIN AS BORIS.

Four thousand people were inside The Metropolitan at the second representation of the opera, and as many outside failed to get in.

question of a recent debate between John Drinkwater and Hugh Walpole, two Englishmen of wide-spread reputation in America. The scene of their contention was the Cambridge Union Society at the home of that venerable British University. The *London Morning Post* calls it "a great and cheering debate" which it seems literally to have been, since both men received an ovation from an audience that filled every available space. A sort of preliminary skirmish over the field of the debate in England seems to be taken by two officials not known to us. They are the "proposer" and the "opposer." A brief abstract of their remarks serves to show how near they may come to stealing the thunder of the principal contestants:

"The proposer was Mr. R. L. Slater (Emmanuel). He admitted that he was merely the introduction to the two great protagonists who were to follow. Then with quaint humor and in quaint Midland accent he proceeded to make an excellent debating speech in which Shaw and the cinema seemed to meet with similar scorn. As a result of the war he found that there was a new spirit of idealism abroad. This idealism had spread into the world of drama, but, according to Mr. Slater, it had left the novelist cold. From this stricture he would not even except Mr. Walpole, and with this final fling at the Opposition he concluded his speech.

"The opposer was Mr. E. L. Davison (St. John's), a poet, the editor of the *Cambridge Review*, and a serious man. He pointed out that the motion was essentially a discussion of the comparative merits of the present-day drama and the present-day novel. Then, by some art known only to the practised Union

orator, he managed to drag in a little discussion of post-war unrest and a good deal of Labor Party atmosphere. At length he came to the Drama, and, of course, Mr. G. B. Shaw. He appealed to the House not to take 'Back to Methuselah' as modern drama, and as for 'Heartbreak House' all the original thought was in accordance with Shaw tradition in the preface, and these prefaces were not modern drama. Coming to historical drama and Mr. John Drinkwater's 'Abraham Lincoln' in particular, the speaker said that such plays idealized a character and a period which was past but had little relation with the present. Turning to the novel, Mr. Davison, to the embarrassment of Mr. Walpole, quoted a passage from 'The Young Enchanted,' to show that here was true reflection of the feeling of young men and women in post-war days. The novel was the abstract and brief epitome of the times."

When the debate began in earnest, Mr. Drinkwater led off after telling a "semi-tragic story of a multiple christening," not further reported. It was in lieu of the joke which he declared he could never think of "save sometimes when by himself in a country lane." His words reported by the *Morning Post* are turned into "direct discourse" for easier conformity with American newspaper style:

"I announce with great pleasure that I read no modern novels, but as for plays, I have read them all, published and unpublished, produced or unproduced; in fact, I know modern drama to excess. During the past century the first-rate writers were thrown out of the theaters, and the actors more and more became dominant for the purpose of exploiting their own personalities. A breed of tame playwrights arose to feed these actors. With the advent of Ibsen there came the beginning of a change, and such men as Shaw and St. John Hankin came along. From some people, such as Miss Horniman, of Manchester, and the Abbey Players, we have found help to revive the true dramatist. The novel never has had such difficulties to face, and has had one long unbroken history. It is tradition in art which matters most of all in art, and it is here that the novelist has the advantage. Dramatists are a small and struggling body. Look at the list. Oscar Wilde's one achievement was the 'Importance of Being Earnest.' St. John Hankin wrote some plays of charm. The really first body of plays written in modern times came from G. B. Shaw. Others are Granville Barker, John Galsworthy, John Galsworthy, and Arnold Bennett."

"The dramatists of to-day can but make a very small show against the huge array of modern novelists. There are only St. John Ervine, Lennox Robinson, Clemence Dane, and Eugene O'Neill in the little van of notable playwrights. In the motion there is reference to 'the spirit of the age,' yet in my view the spirit of one age is very similar to the spirit of another, and each generation discovers life and adventure seemingly for the first time. I regard the novel as a happy means of passing the ordinary, but not the great, moments of a man's life. The drama, tho, is meant for greater and more passionate moments, which only art can appeal to. Take Miss Clemence Dane's work. It stands for the heroic values in life, and there are others of the little band of dramatists who know of this ideal and have attained it."

Mr. Walpole followed next in defense of the novel:

"There has come a certain amount of confusion to the debate owing to the difficulty in deciding what is the spirit of the age. There are, I think, two little figures which go hand in hand. One eternal, but the other sprite was born yesterday and dies to-morrow. This last tiny fellow is the immediate present, but it takes the two together to make up the spirit of the age. It is no use, I think, to quote lists of dramatists and novelists, for one can find excellent work by both. Mr. Drinkwater has admitted that tho he has read some novels he has never bought one, so he can not sit in judgment on novels. On the other hand, I claim that I am a regular attendant at the theater. I can say on the strength of what I have seen in the theater of to-day that if this represents the spirit of the age, then heaven help that spirit. There is nothing tangible in the drama of to-day which truly characterizes the age, but surely there are novels, such as 'Dangerous Ages,' by Rose Macaulay, and 'Johanna Godden,' by Sheila K. Smith, that could never have been written in any other generation. How much easier it is for the novelist to catch the spirit of the age than it is for the dramatist. Drama always has been and always will be an ephemeral thing and in any case there are factors, such as the

inquisitive and critical audience, the producer, the manager, and the weather outside, to prevent him from capturing the spirit of the age. The novel always has been and always would be the better mirror of the times."

The motion, we are told, on whatever grounds, was lost by eighty-three votes.

In spite of the vote, however, the *Morning Post* asks editorially whether any novelist has ever produced "such disturbances as Ibsen, Strindberg, Shaw or Brieux," or any novelist affected his own art as Ibsen did his. The questions are left unanswered and further comment tends to break down the impression of opposition at the sight of "theatrical managers turning more and more to novelists for their plays"—

"Indeed, it almost seems a rule that plays are accepted only from playwrights who have novels to their credit. The chances, therefore, are that if novels represent the spirit of the age, so do the plays, and that there is very little to choose between them in this respect. It is doubtful if this tendency to make the popular novelist the favored dramatist is to the advantage of either the drama or the novel, for the chances are that in most cases the motive which leads the novelist to write plays and the manager to accept them is commercial. The novelist hears of these handsome royalties which flow when a theater is playing to capacity, and the manager apparently attaches considerable importance to the safety and promise which attach themselves to a familiar name. Otherwise, it is hard to see how a writer could abandon the writing of a novel with its delightful sense of intimacy, of mastery, and of complete control, for the writing of a play where between the author and the final production intervene the producer, the actor, and, above all, the public. Mr. Walpole can say of his novels: 'Good or bad, they are my own, and alone I made them.' Can Mr. Drinkwater say the same of his plays?"

ARE OUR SCHOOL HISTORIES NOW TOO PRO-BRITISH?

IT WILL BE NEWS to most of us that Washington was not our first President. He is assigned second place by Mr. Abraham Wakeman who, describing himself as "a citizen," appeared before a committee of the Board of Education of New York City, with this startling declaration. "Washington was the first President under the Constitution," admits our citizen-critic, "but there was another President before him in 1786." "Why don't the school histories put the children straight on this?" Deponent does not name him, however. "Then they ought to mention Capt. John Underhill, who commanded our army of fifty men, was a strong advocate of woman's suffrage" and was expelled from Boston for flirting. The stage was set for objections to our histories on the grounds that they are "un-American and pro-British." The war found many of our school books pro-German and anti-British and revisions were hastily adopted to set us right. Now a campaign quite as rigorous seems to be under way to correct our alleged pro-British predilections. The New York *Herald*, reporting the meeting already mentioned, says:

"The hearing was marked by an acerbity which grew as the afternoon progressed and by a wide divergence of criticism regarding alleged facts set forth in the school books. Dr. William Irving Sirovish, vice-president of the Child Welfare Board, felt aggrieved that no mention was made in some of the school histories of the death of Nathan Hale, executed as a spy by the British during the Revolution. Abraham Wakeman, who said he appeared as a 'citizen,' was critical, on the contrary, because the histories had anything to say regarding Paul Revere."

"Why do we teach children about Paul Revere?" Mr. Wakeman wanted to know. "It's only because Longfellow made a hero out of him on account of his poetic name. It's twelve miles from Boston to Concord, and it took him from 10 o'clock to midnight to get there—that's only six miles an hour. And another thing," went on Mr. Wakeman, "George Washington wasn't the first President of the United States"—

"I thought he was," interrupted Frederick H. Paine, a

Brooklyn school superintendent who teaches history and is a member of the committee. . . .

"The misstatements of history in the school books," said the Rev. P. J. Cormican of Fordham University, "are due to a systematic effort to 'de-Americanize America' and ultimately to bring it back within the British Empire." It was in this connection that the charge that Lord Northcliffe had spent \$150,000,000 for propaganda purposes here was made and a statement by him in the *London Times* of July 4, 1919, was cited as proof that he had a carefully outlined plan of action. "The Carnegie Foundation," Father Cormican declared, "pensioned superannuated college professors who had been active in 'doing Carnegie's work' of endeavoring to get the United States back into the British Empire."

"Our children are being poisoned, and if you poison the young it is only a question of time before our patriotism will be poisoned," said he. "The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution are engaged in the movement. They have been offering prizes for essays for years, ostensibly for patriotism, but really to propagate the views of Great Britain."

Two histories published in 1919 are criticized as inaccurate, and the author of a preface to an American edition of Burke's "Conciliation with America" is attacked for his contention that the Revolutionary War was brought on by King George III. rather than by the British people. A new movement is inaugurated by the Knights of Columbus to "revive interest in the origins and progress of American history." Mr. John B. Kennedy, writing in the *New York Times Current History*, says:

"The object of the Knights of Columbus American history movement is not so much negative—the opposing of errors in history, and their correction—as the positive promotion of research into original sources of American history and the analysis of the results of this research distributed in millions of pamphlets throughout the country. The Knights have offered \$7,500 in prizes to stimulate interest in the movement—\$3,000 for professors of history, \$2,000 for school superintendents and school teachers, \$1,000 each for students in Mexico, Central and South America, and overseas, who have facilities for studying archives and American history relations; and \$500 for students in colleges in the United States. It is estimated that with the completion and distribution of a cycle of some score of monographs, with the vast clerical and expert work that will be involved, the movement will involve an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000. . . .

"Headquarters for the commission have been established at 199 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, where the campaign is directed to enroll 100,000 teachers and students in the movement, behind which the Knights of Columbus have thrown their organized strength."

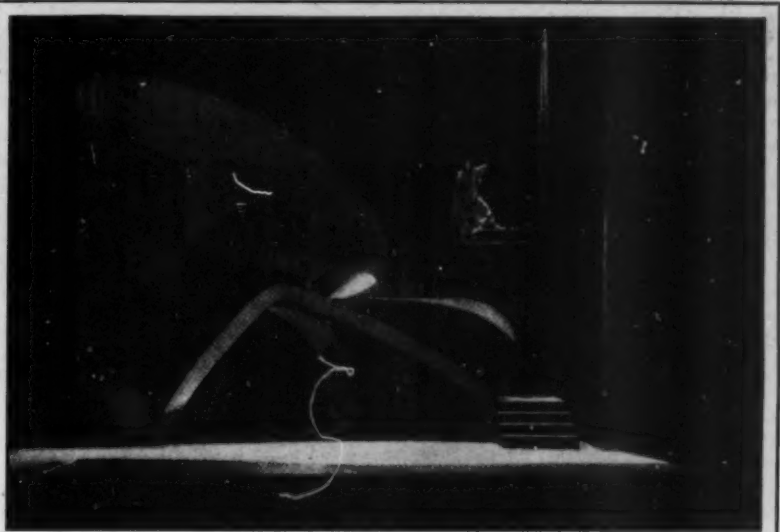
"The breadth of the subjects to be studied, embracing the period from the discovery to the Pilgrim settlement, from the origin of Colonial Charters to the Arms Conference, indicates the possibilities of the movement as a stimulant to interest in the history of the Republic's strides to international greatness. The prominence and acknowledged scholarship of the men serving on the commission and the board of judges are a guaranty that every monograph judged by them and published by the organization will be authoritative."

Of this "rediscovery of America" by the Knights of Columbus, Mr. Kennedy says further in *America*:

"The pamphlets will then be combined in a book of American history, one-hundred-per-cent. proof, if an obsolescent term is permissible. We who are rather wearily amused at the stale paeans of Anglo-Saxon impulse, at Gallic enthusiasms, at Teuton boasts, at Hungarian rhapsodies, are thankful, to put it punfully, that the K. of C. are providing another record. They are setting out to rediscover American history. Godspeed them!"

MACBETH AGAIN IN A SINGLE SCENE

THE CRITICS LAUGHED "Macbeth" from the stage of our theater a year ago, mainly because they could not struggle with Mr. Jones's advanced ideas of scenery. His scenery consisted of a series of screens which suggested doorways and windows, and thus supplied hints of the outdoor and indoor scene of action for the piece. Something of the same



"MACBETH" IN CUBIC BUT NOT CUBISTIC SETTING.

The single scene available without change, save by lights for the entire play.

thing has been done by a Russian sojourning in Geneva, where he gave "Macbeth" with a single setting, helped out by the "scene-changing" light which was described in our issue of December 10, as utilized by Pavlowa and the Greenwich Village Folies. Whether Mr. Pitoëff has been more successful than Mr. Jones is left for further experimenters to prove. The idea evidently does not intend to die at the hands of the critics. The *London Sphere* supplies us with the scene, and a brief comment thereon mainly derived from *L'Illustration* (Paris). The photograph here reproduced of course can not give any ideas of the variety of transformations to which the "skeleton" lends itself, but we can imagine the center of light shifting from one point of the stage to another, leaving the parts not needed for the given moment in obscurity. Taking the scene as a whole, we see the play skeletonized. We read further:

"For his recent production of 'Macbeth' at Geneva, M. Pitoëff, a well-known actor-manager, has devised an ingenious setting in which numerous changes of scene are effected by the distribution of lights and shadows, apparently somewhat on the lines of M. Samoiloff's method now used at the London Hippodrome."

"Describing M. Pitoëff's setting (here illustrated), a French writer says: 'Fully lit, it becomes part of a Gothic castle. Above the arch formed by the two stairways, on the left, is the entrance to a guard-room; the stair on the right disappears into gloom, suggesting invisible upper stories inhabited. Below the arch, opening downwards, is a lower hall, where people are seen only half-length. Finally, in the left foreground, begins a stair descending into the castle's mysterious depths.' M. Pitoëff's setting is 'cubic' in the geometrical sense, but has no affinity with 'Cubism.' He does not aim at sensation, or at a setting adaptable to every piece. A good setting, he thinks, must create an atmosphere, without losing itself in details that divert the spectator's attention from the play. He proposes to give 'Macbeth' in Paris. Last spring he produced 'Hamlet' at Geneva."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A DWINDLING CROP OF BAD BOYS

CANDIDATES FOR THE GALLOWES will be fewer in the next generation, believe some students of juvenile delinquency who base their hope on the promising results of children's courts, welfare societies, reformatories and the parole system. "Like every other school, the school of crimes can be perpetuated only by the kindergarten class," writes Willis Steele in the New York *Herald*, and of this "the prison commissions, the wardens of reformatories, tell a hopeful story. Bad boys are decreasing in number in the various institutions, and if the ratio existing between the populations of these places and the penal institutions means anything, it is that there are fewer bad boys growing up in the country than has been the case in the preceding score of years." Experience shows that habitual incorrigibility is in the majority of cases due to mental abnormality, and usually children who come under this heading require continued supervision and care and separate treatment. At the recent conference held at Jacksonville, Fla., George L. Sehon, of Kentucky, a member of the committee on juvenile delinquency, declared that he subscribed to the "optimistic belief that juvenile delinquency is not now on the increase. This note of hope and encouragement is sounded by a chorus of a majority of the men and women of this committee. It is echoed in the statistics offered by authorities in leading cities throughout the country." Contrary to popular belief, Charles E. Chute, secretary of the National Probation Association, said at the same convention that "no statistics have been produced anywhere showing a general crime increase. A Chicago crime commission makes the statement that there has been no crime wave in Chicago, but a marked decrease in major crimes during the last year. Statistics from the courts of forty-two of the largest cities in New York State show a decrease of about 10,000 in the total arraignments during 1920, as compared with 1919."

Never before, in the opinion of Dr. Frank L. Christian, superintendent of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, have there been so many influences at work as there are at present for the conservation of youth. As quoted by the *Herald* writer, he declares: "I am optimistic for the future and believe that the delinquent youth of our land will respond to the efforts society is putting forth for their betterment." Seventy per cent. of the juvenile delinquents, male and female, from the ages of 16 to 30, placed under probation and having served out a period of surveillance, are never heard of again, states John S. Kennedy, President of the New York State Commission of Prisons. "This means that they have been saved to society. It also accounts for diminution in the population of the prisons." Many of the delinquent children are found to be inherently weak mentally, and at the last conference of prison commissions, says Mr. Kennedy, "the hard-boiled wardens who had sneered at psychiatry and its information admitted that there was something in it. I express myself too mildly; all are willing to try what can be accomplished with this new aid to reform."

As he is further quoted in the *Herald* article, this authority states:

"Every student of criminology has learned almost at the outset of his studies that the most important single factor found associated with chronic criminalism is the abnormal mental condition of the criminal himself. Well authenticated facts are at hand to indicate that at least 50 per cent. of the inmates of prisons and reformatories exhibit mental abnormalities and are in need of much more specialized treatment than is afforded by the ordinary routine methods employed in the average penal institutions; that from 27 to 30 per cent. of such inmates are feeble-minded and only possess the intelligence of the average American child of 12 years or under."

"A start has been made by making the Naponech institution [the State Institution for Defective Delinquents] a clearing house for Elmira and other institutions of a correctional purpose. Delinquents and criminals sentenced to the various penal and correctional institutions of this State will receive close study at the clearing house, with its medical clinic attachment, and when the method of reconstruction is determined upon they are then to be distributed to the various penal institutions according to the needs in each case."

"In the treatment of bad boys the object after all is so to reconstruct the personality of each one that he may be restored as promptly and as permanently as possible to his normal relation to society. A complete reformation is rarely accomplished within prison walls and much depends on after work. But the number of bad boys is steadily decreasing and the records of all institutions in which our commission is interested already show that the crop of 1921-22 will be agreeably less."

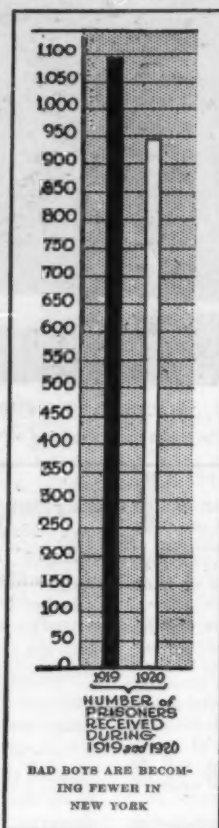
"The chief reason for this is, I repeat, because an effort along intelligent lines is now being made to discover the mental disease, deterioration or feeble-mindedness before they are sent to prison."

It has been established, we are told, that the incorrigible suffers from a physical or mental defect which probably explains his actions in the reformatory and his obduracy to discipline, and the problem in regard to the incorrigibles "is whether or not they shall be permitted to go back into the community and continue to be the menace they were before their commitment. The real question

takes on a material aspect: is such a boy useful or useless; is he a danger and unfit for freedom; would his being at large interfere with the well-being of society?" Before answering, says the writer, it must be remembered that the true basis of incorrigibility is mental inferiority, and he goes on,

"Another bit of statistics not to be forgotten is this one: more than half of the bad boys released from institutions on parole have violated its conditions and have been recommitted. Unable as they are to compete successfully in the industrial world, unless parents or friends are active in their behalf, disaster quickly overtakes them. The incorrigibles cannot make their way alone and soon become the easy tools of crooks or schemers who may want them to hold the bag, or in some way act as accomplices in nefarious acts."

"But is this type of bad boy to be permanently incarcerated? One revolts at such a sentence for unfortunates and it is probable that the middle way is the right one. This looks to some form of permanent custody or custodial care. And with the development of the special training class, which is a new thing and only now being tried out, more and more incorrigibles may be saved."



DISARMING RELIGIOUS "JINGOES"

SECTARIAN DISARMAMENT is said to be as necessary in the religious world as physical disarmament is among the nations, for, in proportion to their numbers and influence in every denomination, the sects "embarrass and delay the progress of the kingdom of God." Like politics, Christianity has its "war party," "jingoes," "dollar diplomacy" and its "ecclesiastical Prussianism," writes Rev. Edgar De Witt Jones in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), and as in the former field, so in the latter must effort be made to wipe out the divisive forces of jealousy and distrust. Being a "crude mixture of bigotry, prejudice, jealousy and intolerance," sectarianism may be characterized as one of the most disruptive forces in Christianity, but the writer, who is a Disciples minister in Detroit, thinks "it is too much to hope that it can be completely routed in any one or several generations." Limitation of sectarian armament, he holds, "is as much as can be expected at present." In common with many other surveyors of the field, this observer, who says he has practised what he preaches, declares that a reduction of unnecessary church building enterprises, with the consequent overlapping and duplication of activities, is imperative. As matters stand,

"Some portions of the country are woefully over-churched, other portions are without any church privileges at all. In 1911 in Colorado, one hundred thirty-three villages were found to be entirely without a Protestant church, over one hundred of them having no church of any sort. On the other hand, in a Pennsylvania village of four hundred fifty people there are six churches, each one struggling against heavy odds and presenting to the community an inadequate, a despairing, and an utterly discouraged spectacle. In a New England village of one hundred fifty inhabitants there are six churches. In another Eastern township, eighteen churches minister to a population of about a thousand. It was Dr. Earl Taylor who said—and he was in a position to know—'The great problem with the Protestant churches is not so much to get together as it is to keep apart—at least half a mile apart.' Says Professor Durant Drake: 'The needless multiplication of churches means half-filled pews, half-hearted enthusiasm, a generally dreary and depressing atmosphere in which it is difficult to cultivate an eager spirituality; it means division of forces . . . impaired prestige . . . diminished power to fight sin and wrong. . . .

"What a blessing it would be if communicants of churches could rid themselves of the idea that the only true church is the one to which they belong. There is no church that has fully apprehended Christian truth or that mirrors flawlessly the ideals of Jesus Christ. There are no 'Christians only' in the fullest sense of the term. Those who are Christian are Christian plus some practices that are not Christian and minus other practices that are Christian. God has not given to any one race, any one nation, any one religion, a monopoly on Truth, or elected any particular communion to be the custodian of orthodoxy, not even my own. . . .

"There is only one cure for the sectarian spirit, and that is love, even the love of Jesus Christ. Love is the only panacea."

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN FRANCE.

THAT FRANCE, "THE PRODIGAL," has returned to the bosom of her Mother Church, is the view of various Catholic French writers, who look back on the first days of the Separation Law as an interval of nightmare. Then the crucifix was torn from the walls of courtroom and of schools, great numbers of French priests and nuns were obliged to seek asylum in foreign lands, many coming to America, and vociferous Socialist French legislators assured the world that France had chased religion out of the country for good and all. Now, after fifteen years of separation of Church and State, Viscount D'Avenel investigates the situation of the Church in seventy-six dioceses and finds a great reawakening of the faithful, whose practising number far exceeds that of thirty years ago. Just before the outbreak of the war there were signs of this revival, which was intensified by the exalted emotionalism of the war period. Moreover, there has been a rapid growth of certain Protestant denominations in France, during and since the war, of which note was made in these pages on November 5.

The Protestant churches now count about 1,000,000 adherents, and are said to be in flourishing condition. Under the Act of Separation Catholic Church property valued at about 600,000,000 francs was confiscated, the dioceses were deprived of seminaries, and the material situation of the priests appeared

very uncertain. During several years, we are told, the number of vocations diminished, and the recruiting of clergy was insufficient. To-day, however, seminaries have been reestablished in practically all dioceses, and the number of vocations is large enough to promise a sufficient number of priests. Moreover, through the establishment of an inter-diocesan fund and by means of various fees, the salaries of the clergy formerly paid by the State are maintained, tho the clergy's resources are limited "to the strict minimum essential for living expenses."

As to the attitude of the people towards the Catholic Church, the writer notes that the number who are hostile or who profess other faiths form a minority. In one of the less devout dioceses, for instance, the bishop called a referendum at the time of the separation, and out of a population of 240,000 about 230,000 declared their desire to keep their churches and their priests. Only 10,000 answered in a negative or doubtful manner. In other dioceses, however, the religious attitude is said to be weaker. An examination of statistics for attendance at mass and communion shows that religious practices are more wide-spread in the country than in the cities. "At the present time, however, there is a general awakening, which is especially manifested in the cities by different works, by societies for young people, by increased attendance of men at mass." As summarized from articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by the



SOWING THE TARES.

—From the Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.

National Catholic Welfare Council News Service for its American readers, the French writers' reports show that—

"This progress is proved by accurate figures. In 1851, Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, stated that he was responsible to God for 350,000 souls, of whom barely 45,000 performed their religious duties. To-day, in that diocese, there are 100,000 Easter communions. The number of frequent, or pious communions, is fifteen times greater than formerly. In a diocese in Normandy with a population of 278,000 inhabitants, there are 120,900 Easter communions, that is to say, a proportion of 43 per cent.

"This proportion is higher than the average in France. M. d'Avénel established the average by classing the dioceses in three categories: 1st—those which may be classed as 'religious,' numbering 27, in which the majority of the women go to mass, and to communion at Easter and in which half of the men go to mass and one-fourth make the Easter communion; 2nd—those qualified as 'lukewarm,' 28 in number, in which the majority of the women go to mass, but where only half go to Easter communion, and where only one-third of the men go to mass and make their Easter communion in the proportion of 12 to 25 per cent; 3rd—18 dioceses classed as indifferent.

"In conclusion for the country as a whole—Paris and Alsace and Lorraine excepted—out of a population of 34,000,000 at least 10,000,000 are practical Catholics; 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 fulfil, in part at least, the duties imposed by the Church, and 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 only, among whom is a very small group openly hostile, live in indifference to religion of any kind, and, altho baptized, are Christians in name only. The result of fifteen years of separation in France therefore shows that not only has the country not become dechristianized, but it has made noticeable religious progress."

SAVING SAILORS FROM MORAL SHIPWRECK

A GREEN LIGHT FLASHING nightly out to sea bids Jack Tar a welcome to New York, and guides him to a friendly shelter where he can find a change from hard tack and scouse, drop into a warm bed, receive medical care if necessary, and find some of the other comforts of home he has missed since he became a transient of the sea. The Seaman's Church Institute of New York, finished just before the war at a cost of \$1,225,000, has paid its way in the health and happiness of thousands of seamen, we are told, and in saving many others from moral shipwreck. It carried on business as usual during the industrial slump, and is still performing the difficult task of housing nearly a thousand seamen every night, providing doctors to care for their health, and amusements to occupy their leisure time. Furthermore, it is planning, we are told, greater things than have ever been done for seamen in any port of the world. The thirteen-story structure on South Street, near the waterfront—a familiar landmark to sailors of every land and tongue—is not only a great seamen's hotel and club, where the sailor is safe from the perils and temptations of time ashore, writes Lillian Beynon Thomas in *The World's Markets* (New York); it is a seamen's community with practically everything the men need under one roof. "It gives the men of the sea what they desire, the opportunity to live safely and comfortably in respectable surroundings for a reasonable price." Shipwrecked men, submarined men, and other waifs of misfortune cast up by the sea came in such numbers during the war that often beds had to be made on the floor. A large room for games had to be turned into a dormitory because of the great demand, and has never been restored to its original use. At present 714 men sleep in the house. The man who wants a bed must book it before ten o'clock, tho a few are kept off the market for cases of emergency. During 1920, we are told, lodgings were furnished to 260,449 men, at a charge of from 30 cents to \$1 a night, the former sum being for a bed in a dormitory, and the latter the rate for an officer's room. A safe place for the seaman's gear is provided, and in the baggage department last year 82,543 pieces were checked in.

To save them from the perils of the eating-places along the water-front, where those who prey on the sailor's loneliness and frailty gather every night, the Institute has established a restaurant and soda fountain where food and drinks are provided at the lowest prices; a savings department, which last year received \$1,201,067 on deposit; a post-office, which will forward mail to any part of the world, or hold it six months if necessary, a missing men's bureau, the bulletin of which is posted in twenty-one countries; a "slop chest," or clothing store; laundry, shipping-office, barber shop and tailor shop. Nor is it forgotten, says the writer, that man does not live by bread alone. Returning from the long monotony of the sea, the sailor looks forward to having a good time ashore, and the Institute tries to give it to him. A concert hall is filled three evenings a week for music and motion pictures, and on Sunday evening there is "The Home Hour," when all get together and sing and talk, and listen to good music while they drink a cup of coffee and enjoy a doughnut. Of course, we are told,

"The work of the Institute is based on religion, but the forms of religion are not obtrusive. The Chapel of Our Saviour is in the building and services are held every Sunday. The men are never urged to attend; they are merely given the opportunity to go to church among men of their own kind, where they will not be conspicuous, whether dressed in their best or in overalls. Many attend the services.

"There are two doctors in the building at all times who care for the health of the seamen in the house and those who go to them. There is a fully equipped clinic where the more serious cases are sent for examination. They are treated there if possible, or if they require extended care they are sent to the hospital, where they will receive just what they need. In the chaplain's office minor ills like cut fingers and bruises are cared for by the doctor who is there during business hours.

"The chaplain's office is the clearing house of the Institute. There the men go with all their troubles and perplexities. These are too varied to enumerate, but they are what is to be expected from men who are strangers in the port and are often hampered by not knowing the language. Last year 12,000 men appealed for advice or help of some kind, their requests covering a large area of human needs. There were the men, not a small number, who wished to become citizens, and had no home but the Institute in this country, and no friends but those they met there. Some one had to go with them to testify as to their character. There were old men who desired to get into Snug Harbor, but were as helpless as children when it came to getting the evidence necessary to admit them. Days were spent looking over old records, and the difficulty may be imagined when it is remembered that sailors like to change their names. One man whose record was being sought could remember the names of twelve ships that he had been on, but as he had used ten different names his memory failed at its task of saying which name he used on each ship.

"Other men needed legal advice, while others were in domestic trouble and wanted help and counsel to enable them to see clearly, for when a man sees his wife and family only once or twice a year, suspicion and misunderstanding come easily. Then among the younger men there are often lonely ones who wish an opportunity to meet a nice girl, their lives too often bringing them into contact only with those whom they would prefer to shun. And there are always the careless and unfortunate who need money until they get a ship. The minds of the men are not neglected in this great seamen's community. Books and magazines are provided in the reading-rooms, and on the thirteenth floor there is a navigation and marine engineering and radio school that had an enrollment last year of 972 students. Of these 527 have successfully passed Government examinations and secured licenses."

Help is not limited to those ashore. From a high-powered radio station a-top the building messages dash out carrying medical advice to men at sea. Eighty per cent. of merchant ships do not carry a doctor, says the writer, and in case of sickness or accident aboard, the ship's officers have had to depend on their own resources. Now, however, the Seamen's Church Institute has arranged with the United States Public Health Service that when a call comes for KDKF, and the symptoms of the trouble are given, the Public Health Service doctor will diagnose the cases and give advice, which will be immediately sent back by radio.

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

IF peace and good-will be in our supplications to-day, the *Westminster Gazette* (London) brings before us other voices than ours, speaking with a higher sanction for the same boon:

TO PEACE

By W. W. M.

I

We are the Dead.
Give ear, O Peace!
A thousand thousand empty hearths
And wives un-husbanded
And children fatherless, cry out to thee:
Be it not said
Thou hast forgotten why these tears are shed:
Have we not borne a share
Of the intolerable burden and despair?

II

We are the maimed:
Take heed, O Peace!
We laid upon thine altar stone
A gift that burned and flamed
To Heaven's high door: but darkness and despair
Hedge us about.
And pain has come, and weariness, and doubt:
Come thou to our release—
Surely thou bringest healing in thy wings,
O Peace!

III

The women, we,
Hearken, O Peace!
What treasure, with far-looking eyes,
Did we not yield for thee:
Did we not trust thee wholly? and ourselves
We put away
Through every counted hour of every day:
Share thou our bosoms' pain.
Share thou our sacrifice: be partner in our gain.

IV

And we, unborn,
O Peace, O Peace!
Immortal silence fences round
Beyond all bond or bound.
The little hands, outstretched, that never clasp;
The little feet
That run but may not reach to love and greet:
Canst thou, O Peace, hereafter
Make green thy fields for us, and bring us tears
and laughter?

LINES like these speak for themselves.
They are printed in the *Walla Walla Bulletin*:

CHRISTMAS

By JOSEPH RUFFNER, JR.

'Tis Christmas!
Across the desert wastes there gleams a light.
A solitary star, that glows and shines;
And whispers, like some living thing
That Christ is Born!

'Tis Christmas!
Around the blazing fire are gathered those we love,
And in their merriment they think of us, the absent ones;
And silently, they breathe a prayer
That Peace is on the Earth!

'Tis Christmas!
And yet a few short years ago we were in France
Fighting our fellow men, like demons all possessed
But now 'tis peace, our prayer joins theirs
Good-Will Towards Men!

'Tis Christmas!
And the heart of every wanderer reaches
Back to those he loved.
And wonders if they, his beloved, think of him.
His soul is there, his body here, his heart
Back Home!

'Tis Christmas!

Across the desert wastes there gleams a light,
A solitary star, that glows and shines:
And whispers like some living thing
That Christ is Born!

St. Nicholas caters for the young, but
this honest old philosopher speaks to age as
well as youth:

THE PHILOSOPHER

By BERTON BRALEY

I sometimes think of this and that,
And then of that and this;
But what I am arriving at,
I always seem to miss.
I muse about the why and how
Of other facts than these,
But it appears that up to now
They still are mysteries.

Some things in certain lights are seen,
And some the other way;
But as to what they chance to mean,
I wouldn't care to say.
If others take another view
Quite different from such.
It's one that they're entitled to,
And doesn't matter much.

You take it any way you like
And study it, and yet
You probably will never strike
The answer that I get.
For which is which and what is what,
And wherefore they are so,
Is something else again, and not
For you and me to know.

So when I think of this and that,
Of where and when and why,
You don't know what I'm driving at—
And neither, sir, do I!

It is just as well, perhaps, to let the
younger generation know that when it
"knocks" it must be prepared at some future
time to hear the same sound from the
other side of the door. Who could teach
this lesson more tolerantly, more humorously
than Mr. Dodd does here, stepping
down from the top of the New York *Tribune's* "Tower":

TO THE YOUNGER GENERATION

By LEE WILSON DODD

I like you, though I feel your scorn
And can not share your blithe vivacity
As you rebuild a world reborn
To joy, to courage, to veracity.

I like your clothes—what few you wear—
Your clean, Greek bodies tuned for action;
I like your girls with boyish hair,
No manners—and no petrification.

I like the straight, contemptuous glances
Your cool ironic eyes dart round you;
Not even your paganized romances
Oppress me as they should—confound you!

Strayed revelers from authority,
You lack perhaps the charm of measure,
And steal green apples from the Tree
Of Life, miscalling greenness pleasure.

And yet, your laughter has a ring
Clear as clear bells! I love your laughter,
Like diamond pebbles from a sling
Shot forth—and Giants die thereafter!

Old, crafty Ogres, Pompous Lies,
Smug Pruriencies and Bald Conventions;
The pebbles flash; Goliath dies—
Scarce understanding your intentions.

Indeed, I like most everything
You say or do or sing, and only
Sigh that your fiddles lack one string
Whose lost vibrations leave me lonely.

That string is—how to name it, tho?
How name it so that you may hear it
Named, without mockery? Ah no,
You must not mock so blest a spirit!

The spirit who saved for you this world
(Such as it is—no Heavenly City
Nor yet God's Curse through Chaos hurled!)
Whose perfect, gentle name is—Pity.

Re-set, re-tune that banished string.
Young godlike mortals, lest when older—
And eaglet hopes have taken wing—
You find, as I, your world grown colder.

Ah well, advice is cheap enough . . .
You are not listening—God speed you
And help you, if you pull this stuff
When your eugenic sons succeed you!

FROM California by way of the *Lyric West* (Los Angeles) comes this which partakes so much of the feeling and the manner of Japanese poetry.

SAND DUNES

By JOHN R. MORELAND

What is your age, O dunes,
And what ancient secrets
Are thrust deep in your yellow bosom?
The wind knows. . . .
I have seen him
Whisper to you
And caress you,
And in his great anger
Smite you. . . .

At noon your breath
Is hot as amber blaze,
And your topaz glow
Is brighter than the flash
Of a golden scimitar.

But at night
When the moon
Pours upon you
A sea of light,
You are luminous, alluring,
And beautiful. . . .

A Cleopatra in gold and black
Drawing me to you
Rounded breasts.

No more authentic voice in measures
comes from the South than Mr. Percy's.
Here is a delicate fancy that we find in
The Lyric, Norfolk's magazine of poetry,
that comes in the informal guise of type-
writing script:

SIGHT AND SOUND

By WILLIAM ALEXANDER PERCY

I saw a handful of white stars,
Blooming in a width of grass.
I saw a cherry tree, snow-white,
In woods as naked cold as glass.

I saw a blue leaf zig-zag down—
The blue-bird with his russet throat!
From out the willow cane-brake stole
Another blue-bird's aching note.

The blue, the white, I wrote them down
To soothe my heart when spring was over,
No need or help, alas, to write
That blue-bird's "Lover, lover, lover!"

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

LOST SUBMARINES THAT SAVED THEMSELVES

THE LAST WORD IN SUBMARINES, the *S-48*, made a quick dive in Long Island Sound the other day, and never came up. Only her nose reached the surface, eight hours later, and thrust up above the water a few feet. Those few feet, the result of "heroic manhood, expert skill, supreme self-sacrifice and lightning intelligence of the ship's company of forty-one men," meant the difference between life and death for all of them. The story of that fight for life under water adds another incident to the heroic annals of the sea, to which the

"We went down fast, and we were no sooner under than I knew by the great pressure in my ears that something was wrong. There came cries from aft, and the men came rushing forward. The water was rushing into the engine room in such volume that the last man out had to swim in water up to his waist to reach the door, which was then slammed close and securely bolted.

"The only place the water could have come from, the way I figure it, was through the manhole between the engine-room and the ballast tank. Two large bolts ordinarily hold that manhole cover down. The manhole is used as an entrance for getting from the engine-room into the ballast tank to clear the latter.

"The men got forward into the control-room just in time, or they would have been drowned like rats in the after-compartments.

"We closed the vents at once, but the water still came into the engine-room. The pressure from without apparently held the valves open despite the fact that the handle in the control-room had been moved to the closed position.

"With the after-compartment flooded, the only solution was to get the bow up and get the torpedo tubes out of the water. We dropt both anchors to the bottom to relieve the boat of their weight, blew all the oil-tanks overboard under the battery compartment, and put a crowd of men at work bailing out the lubricating oil-tank, which was temporarily filled with water.

"They bailed eight tons of water by hand, throwing it into the bilge, from which it was then pumped out by the low-pressure pump under the control-room. We blew the forward trimming-tanks, and shot out the dummy torpedoes with boards attached, on which were written messages telling of our predicament.

"The ventilation valve between the engine-room and the control was leaking badly. We ripped down the sheet metal ventilation and braced the valve with shorings, torn down from forward.

"About this time there came the odor of chlorine gas. The battery deck was immediately torn, and six men with teacups were set to work bailing out the water. They threw it into the control-room and it ran to the pump-room, where it was pumped out by the low-pressure pump.

"Despite all our efforts the water kept coming into the battery-room. Finally Electrician Fritz cut a piece of small rubber tubing into short lengths. The men got down on their knees, sucked the acid from beneath the batteries until they got the water running through the tubing, and thus siphoned the water out, stopping the generation of the chlorine gas."

Haas then told of the lightening of the bow by dropping pig lead ballast out through the sounding machine in the torpedo room, a process which the men kept at for seven hours. The chlorine gas continued to form, so it was pumped out into the bow buoyancy tank. Then fresh air was admitted from the ship's bottles into the control-room.

"About three o'clock in the afternoon our case seemed hopeless. Chlorine gas was almost suffocating us. We decided to risk everything on one last attempt to raise the bow out of water. Accordingly, as a last resort, we used our supply of air to force the water from the after-main ballast tank. We blew out enough of it to get the bow above the water."

Haas then told of Pete Dunne, one of a score of volunteers, being pushed up through the torpedo tube, of how Dunne fell into the cold water, but clambered back to the slippery hull, of how the

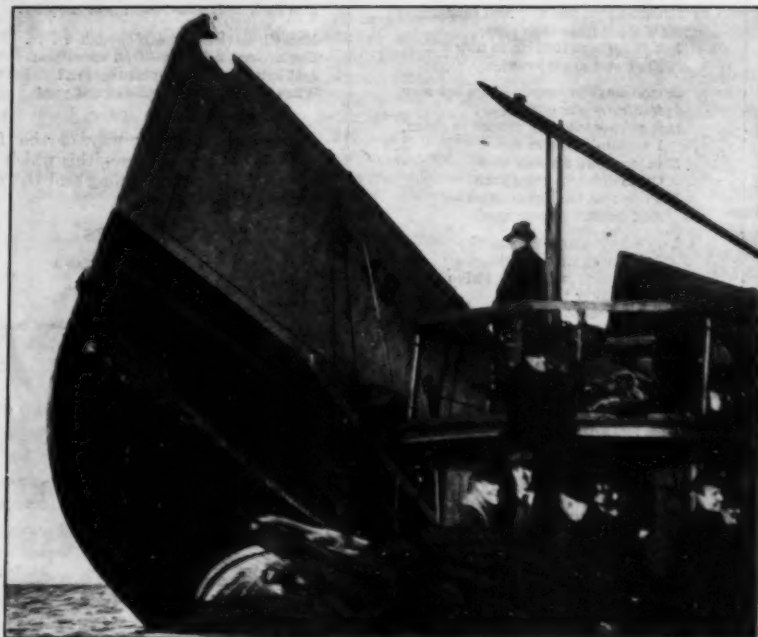


Photo from International

WITH ONLY HER NOSE OUT OF THE WATER

The Submarine *S-48*, after an eight-hour struggle by its crew of forty-one men, managed to get a breathing-hole above the surface. A member of the crew of the wrecking tug may be seen entering the torpedo tube through which the trapped sailors got air and finally managed to escape.

submarine has contributed more than its share. In the short time the under-water boat has sailed the oceans of the world, its record of human valor, the hardihood of men facing the sea in its underwater vastness, equals the record of surface-going ships for centuries. The plain tales of the rescued in the recent near-disaster in Long Island Sound, "tell the story of the *S-48* as no other words can," says a writer in the *New York World*, who quotes Lieutenant Commander Walter Stanley Haas, senior naval officer on board, in explanation of what happened and why. In the Commander's words:

"We left Bridgeport about 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, with New London as our destination. About 10:30 we were near the middle of the Sound and decided to try a quick dive. We secured the conning tower, and the men scattered to their various compartments. I was in the control-room with Captain Joseph E. Austin, operating commander for the Lake Company, the builders of the submarine.

"One control wheel operates approximately thirty valves, opening the flood valves and closing the vents so that 193 tons of water are let into the side tanks by the one movement of the control wheel.

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
 Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
 Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302-1311 Ave.
 Asbury Park—Best Shoe Co.
 Asheville—Anthony Bros.
 Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
 Auburn, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co.
 Austin—Carl H. Mueller
 Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
 Battle Creek—Bushman's Bootery
 Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
 Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
 Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
 Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
 Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
 Buffalo—639 Main St.
 Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
 Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
 Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
 Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
 Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
 Cleveland—Grauer-Powers, 1274 Euclid Av.
 Colorado Springs—M. B. Rich Shoe Co.
 Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
 Columbus, O.—The Union
 Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
 Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
 Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
 Decatur—Raupp & Son
 Denver—A. T. Lewis & Son
 Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
 Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Ave.
 Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton St.
 Elizabeth—Glad's, 1053 Elizabeth Ave.
 Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
 El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
 Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
 Evanston—North Shore Bootery
 Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
 Fitchburg—Wm. C. Goodwin
 Fort Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
 Galveston—Fellman's
 Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
 Greenville, S. C.—Pollock's
 Hagerstown—Bikle's Boot Shop
 Harrisburg—Orner's, 24 No. 3rd St.
 Hartford—86 Pratt St.
 Houston—Clayton's, 203 Main St.
 Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
 Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
 Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
 Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
 Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Av.
 Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
 Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.
 Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
 Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
 Lancaster—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
 Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
 Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
 Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
 Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
 Los Angeles—205 New Pantages Bldg.
 Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
 Lowell—The Bon Marche
 Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
 McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
 Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
 Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
 Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
 Missoula—Missoula Merc. Co.
 Mobile—Level Best Shoe Store
 Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
 Morristown—G. W. Melick
 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
 Muncie—Miller's, 215 S. Walnut St.
 Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
 Newark—807 Broad St. Opp. City Hall
 New Britain—Sloan Bros.
 New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
 New Rochelle—Ware's
 New York—22 West 30th St.
 Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
 Oakland—Henshaw Bldg.
 Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop
 Omaha—1705 Howard St.
 Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
 Pawtucket—Evans & Young
 Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
 Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
 Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
 Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
 Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
 Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
 Poughkeepsie—Louis Schenberger
 Providence—The Boston Store
 Reading—S. S. Schweriner
 Richmond, Va.—Seymour Syce
 Rochester—145 East Ave.
 Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
 Saginaw—Goschel-Brater Co.
 St. Louis—510 Arcade Bldg. (Opp. P. O.)
 Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
 San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
 San Diego—The Marston Co.
 San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
 San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
 Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
 Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
 Schenectady—Patton & Hall
 Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
 Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
 Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
 Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
 South Bend—Ellsworth Store
 Spokane—The Crescent
 Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
 Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
 Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
 Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.
 Tacoma—Fidelity Building (8th floor)
 Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
 Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
 Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
 Tulsa—Lyons Shoe Store
 Waco—Davis-Smith Bootery
 Waltham—Rufus Warren & Sons
 Washington—1319 F Street
 Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
 Yonkers—Louis Klein, 22 Main St.
 York—The Bon Ton
 Youngstown—B. McManus Co.
 Zanesville—J. B. Hunter Co.



Poise begins at the feet

AS HOSTESS in your own home, your poise, the most desirable of social graces and your attentive interest in others which causes friends to call you charming—these depend a lot upon comfortable footwear. Ill-fitting shoes, forever nagging one, are on your mind and spoil your conversational ability.

As hostess and as guest, at tea or the theater, shopping, working or walking, you feel comfortably shod and more at your ease in Cantilever Shoes. Free from the foot-strain which you may have experienced in other shoes, your mind will be easier, livelier and your manner more charming. Trim boots, smart oxfords, it is easy, to feel and look your best in Cantilever lasts.

Cantilevers are patterned upon the lines of the foot. They are graceful, comfortable

shoes. There is toe room without cumbrous width. The smart heels are set to establish good posture, which medical authorities proclaim essential to good health.

A flexible shank allows the foot perfect freedom. No concealed steel shank-piece restricts the movement of the muscles. In Cantilevers the feet grow supple and healthy because the muscles exercise as you walk. Circulation is stimulated. Foot troubles, poor carriage, nervousness and fatigue are banished if you wear Cantilever Shoes.

Try them on, at one of the stores listed at the left. If none of these dealers is near you, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for an interesting shoe booklet and the address of a nearby dealer.



Cantilever Shoe

NOTE: Slight price reductions from time to time keep Cantilevers at a fair price, always. Another moderate reduction in effect New Year's.

youth shouted back down the tube that the bow was about ten feet above the water.

Dunne crept back into the hull to get dry clothes. Other men took his place. They burned scores of blankets, mattresses, clothing and other inflammable material, and finally attracted the attention of a Standard Oil tug, the *Socony*.

"The grim experience of the submarine *S-48*," writes Professor Carroll Storrs Alden of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, in a communication to THE DIGEST, "suggests the marvelous escape of the *AL-4*, one of the American submarine force based on Bantry Bay, Ireland, during 1918." As the work of our submarines during the war escaped without more than the briefest mention, Professor Alden calls attention to a story of the adventure, secured direct from Lieutenant Hulings, one of the officers principally concerned. In a pamphlet called "American Submarine Operations in the War," prepared by Professor Alden, and reprinted from the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, the *AL-4*'s fight for life is told. To quote from this record:

She was at the time thirty miles from Small's Lighthouse on the west coast of England, and according to the usual program of the morning patrol she had been running for some hours thirty or thirty-five feet beneath the surface conducting a listening patrol. The commanding officer, Lieutenant Lewis Hitchcock, Jr., U. S. N., who had been on watch during the latter part of the night, was getting some rest, and the next in rank, Lieutenant K. R. R. Wallace, U. S. N., had for two days been turned in, sick with "flu." This left Lieutenant Hulings as officer of the deck.

The sea being smooth, the depth was easily controlled; but the officer of the deck noticed that when they stooped to listen the boat would settle, indicating a slight unbalance and negative buoyancy. Whereupon he went through the procedure of adjusting the trim.

"Blow 300 pounds from adjusting overboard," he ordered, and knowing that there was a green hand at the adjusting pump valve manifold, he stationed himself beside the gage to see that he blew out only the amount directed.

The man repeated the order, but putting his hand on the wrong valve, opened not the adjusting but the auxiliary kingston. Hulings, looking at the adjusting tank gage, saw no change, and as he knocked it with his hand it did not move. Meanwhile no one noticed that they were taking in more ballast.

The officer of the deck then stepped to the air manifold to see what was the air pressure. That was all right, but it still did not affect the adjusting. As the boat was continuing to settle, he thought by speeding up to regain control.

"Batteries in series," was the order. And not having overmuch confidence in the electrician, who was another inexperienced man, the officer stepped into the engine compartment to supervise the shift from "parallel to series," and ended by making the shift himself.

"She's settling fast," called the man in charge of the diving rudders, and his tone told unmistakably that in the settling there was something wrong.

Hulings sprang back to the operating compartment, and saw the depth gage whizz past 100 feet. He now gave orders to go ahead full speed, hoping by the diving rudders to check the descent. But this seemed to send her down all the faster, and before anything could be done to stop her she struck bottom at 294 feet. Heavy with 1900 pounds of negative buoyancy, she had buried her nose in the soft mud.

"Stop both motors and secure everything," was the instant order, and Hulings went to notify the commanding officer. But Hancock had heard the motors speeding up and felt the boat strike bottom. Not waiting to be called, he had come to take charge. A minute later, Wallace, who because of influenza, attended by high fever, had not been out of his bunk since leaving port, appeared.

Hancock had a short conference with his officers. At 100 feet more than their safe depth, half buried in the mud, they were admittedly in a dangerous situation. But all was calmness on the part of officers and men. Some of the latter off watch had been awakened by water coming in around the three-inch gun, but others were still asleep.

Putting their best men on the diving stations, they tried the safest measures first. They thought to bale the water out of the big tanks by transferring it from the auxiliary to the adjusting tank and then blowing it overboard. The adjusting tank was unusually strong and had been designed for emergencies. This expedient they tried two or three times, but without success. They filled the tanks, but they could not overcome the greater pressure outside so as to blow them.

As now there came reports of leaking at various points, one officer was directed to go forward and aft and constantly make inspections. He found that especially in the engine-room the boat was leaking noticeably around the rivets, phlanges, seams, sea valves, and stern glands (through which the propeller shafts run). The hatches were also leaking slightly.

Since the attempt to blow the adjusting tank was only increasing the pressure of air in the boat, this was stopt. They then tried to release the air by running the air compressors, but again they failed because of the excessive sea pressure. So the compressors were secured.

At this point, as the man at the bow rudders tried them, he discovered they could not be moved, for they were buried in the mud. There was the possibility that the boat might be broken out by going ahead or backing on their motors. This they tried next. They went ahead, 600 amperes on a side (series on each motor). Then they backed full speed. They tried going ahead with rudder hard right and then hard left—every eye glued on the gages, except those watching the gyro compass. She would move about 5°, but no more. They tried alternately backing full speed on both motors, and backing one while going ahead with the other. Discovering that they were using up electric power and making no progress, they desisted. Meanwhile the main pumps had been put on the duet keel for pumping out the main ballast. They pushed out perhaps a few pounds of water, but it was evident the pumps were feeble against the enormous sea pressure.

Again it was decided to try the motors, and at the same time to blow the bow ballast tank. As this tank was designed to withstand 90 pounds, they thought to apply only enough air to overcome the sea pressure, so as to put no more strain on it than necessary. When they attempted this, the air manifold relief valve blew off at 110 pounds. Whereupon they plugged the valve, and tried again, going ahead on both motors, 1200 amperes on a side.

"By Jove, I believe she moved," shouted one of the anxious watchers, who had his eyes fastened on the bubble that showed her balance.

A big argument followed as to whether she had, but the discussion was rather academic; for they were still in the mud on the bottom, and their situation was growing desperate. They had been lavish in the use of air and electricity, and the steady leaking was fast becoming a menace. The water had mounted to within four inches of the main motors. Whatever was to be done must be done quickly.

They had tried the adjusting pump on the adjusting tank without success. Again they had to return to the expedient of blowing the bow ballast tank, and this time they decided that their critical situation warranted their going beyond the limits of caution and applying sufficient pressure, no matter how great might be required to blow the tank. But could the tank stand the strain? On this their lives depended.

At this point some one hit on a simple but effective means of changing the balance of the boat, by moving the living cargo aft. There were four officers and 26 men in her complement. All except the very few required forward for the next attempt were crowded back in the shaft alley. This required the waking up of some men forward, heavy with sleep because of duty through the night. There was a look of consternation on their faces as they were told why they had been aroused, yet everybody was calm. When all was ready they applied air pressure to the bow ballast, pushing it higher and higher, till instead of the safe 90 they had it at 140 pounds. At the same time they crowded speed on the motors. The boat had been resting at an angle of 2½° up. The bubble moved and the bow rose a little, but only a very little, for she was still in the mud, and even when the angle had changed to 5° she seemed loath to leave the bottom. However, at 6° she broke loose and started for the surface.

As now she was coming up at steep angle, the water in the forward part of the engine-room went rushing aft, where the men were. At this, thinking that disaster had finally overtaken them, they yelled out, "Stern glands have carried away!"

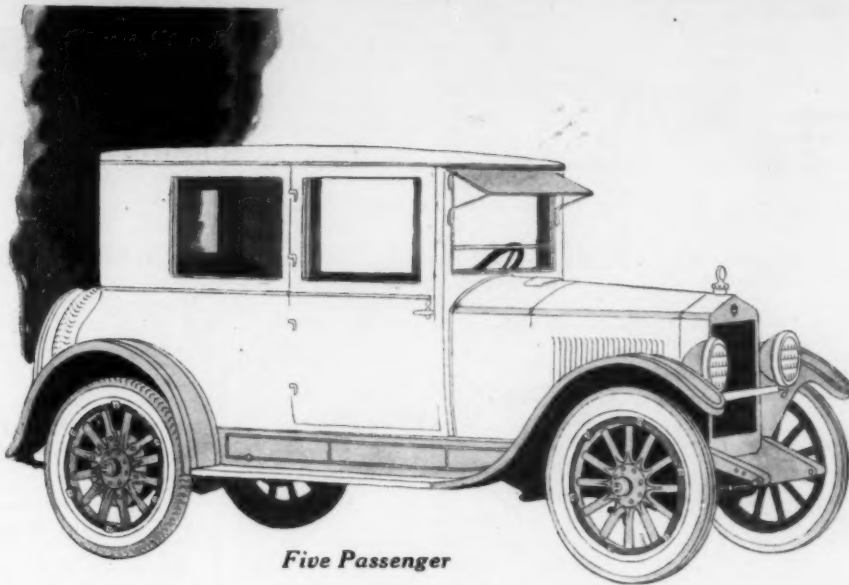
Hancock, hearing the report, ordered the electrician to put all the remaining force on the motors. This inclining the boat still more, brought her to an angle of approximately 50°, which was so steep that when the men in the extreme end of the engine-room tried to crawl forward they slipped miserably back in a heap.

When she had risen to 100 feet, Hancock gave orders to open the middle ballast kingstons for blowing. But the pressure built up in the tank was so great that it jerked the starboard valve open and broke one of the side blocks.

As they reached the surface and opened the hatches to let in the blessed air and sunshine, the *AL-4* was a grateful and happy ship. For an hour and ten minutes she had been on the bottom at a depth, according to their gage, of 294 feet, which closely agreed with the figures on the chart, 300 feet.

It had been a testing of the submarine in every way. The

ESSEX COACH \$1495 F. O. B. Detroit



Five Passenger

A New Type For All Seasons

You will like the Essex Coach. You will like its good looks, its utility, fine quality and attractive price.

It fulfills the requirement of business and professional men with economy and satisfaction.

It is amply large to meet the family need in city and country service.

Essex developed the Coach to meet your wants. Now you can get a fine closed car for a trifle more than you pay for an open car.

You Will Enjoy Driving It

There is much about the Essex Coach that will appeal to you besides its attractive appearance. All controls are easy to reach and easy to operate. Clutch and brake pedals require hardly more than a touch. You will like its response to wheel and throttle.

It is fleet and nimble. It rides as easily over rough country roads as an open car.

Has These Fine Car Details

Low, deep-cushioned seats for five.

Dash controlled ventilator.

Wind and rainproof windshield.

Fine quality plate glass windows.

Sun visor.

Luggage and tool locker opened from rear.

Newest type easy operating crankhandle lifts on door windows.

Four hinges on each door and fittings that hold doors solid—very important.

Fine texture, long wearing upholstery and rugs.

Radiator shutters and motometer for efficient motor control.

Cord tires.

It is easily turned and parked in narrow spaces. Very little attention is required to keep it in prime condition

Will Give You Long Service

Both the chassis and body are built to give long service without annoyance or expense. An unusually sturdy frame and the manner of body construction practically eliminates squeaks and rattles. Doors are hung on four hinges and rest on fittings that keep them tight and solid.

The Chassis is the New and Improved Essex, which everyone knows so well for its reliability and endurance.

You will be delighted with the Essex Coach. You cannot ignore its price.

Nor the price of the Essex 5-passenger touring car at \$1195 f. o. b. Detroit.

Go See The Coach—You Will Like It

ESSEX MOTORS—DETROIT, MICHIGAN



Jim Henry's Column

Mustaches —an appreciation

If anyone thinks it's easy to write general observations to five million men without offending any of them, he ought to read my correspondence.

I try to be genial and temperate and considerate, even when discussing old-fashioned soap—try to make every paragraph ooze with the milk of human kindness—but someone frequently gets sore.

It seems that recently I had inadvertently cast reflections on that well known insignia of masculinity—the mustache. I have wounded the susceptibilities of several men who follow that school of facial landscaping.

Now, of course, from a business standpoint it is natural that I should be opposed to mustaches, for every extra square inch of hairless hide means increased tonnage on Mennen Shaving Cream; but nevertheless I want to go on record as a true admirer, esthetically, of a moderate grouping of shrubbery bordering a man's mouth. In these days of income taxes and inventories, men's mouths have taken on hard lines of sternness which a mustache serves to soften. Also, it can hardly be disputed that mustaches are generally approved by women.

Personally, I have always felt that a mustache would lend a note of dignity and forcefulness to my own countenance, but the intermediate three weeks stage so depresses my associates that I have never been able to raise one to maturity. And now I don't care to, for fear it would be gray.

In spite of the foregoing, I insist that the reason you see so many smooth faces nowadays is because men have learned that wonderful Mennen lather, even on a sensitive upper lip, renders shaving painless and pleasant. The razor slips over those dreaded spots of soft, untoughened cuticle as gently as the touch of a baby's finger.

For the magic of this amazing lather never yet has failed to reduce to a condition of complete prostration the wiriest, rootiest, most rebellious beard that ever ruined the temper of men or razors. I'll match you my demonstrator tube against a dime that I can prove it. I'll return the dime if you are not convinced.

and
afterwards—
Mennen
Talcum
for Men
if it doesn't
show

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.



PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

middle and after main ballast tanks, which had been designed to stand a pressure of 75 pounds, had been subjected to 127 pounds, without their leaking a drop into the battery tanks. And the forward trimming tank, built to resist a pressure of 90 pounds, had not suffered from 140 pounds. Best of all, officers and men, altho conscious of how serious their situation, had given not the slightest evidence of panic or excitement. Of this Hancock noted in his War Diary, "Every man stood by his station in as calm and efficient a way as if an ordinary drill were being conducted." Lieutenant Wallace, who at the beginning of the day had been regarded as a thoroughly sick man, announced that he was cured; and apparently he was, for he did not go to bed or suffer any relapse.

TWO MOTOR HOBOS ON THE FRONTIER

THEY were two girls, with a camping outfit and a large, sedate touring car, equipped for roughing it in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, and adjacent parts, where roughing it is still good. The car was shipped as far as Galveston by boat, since the roads from New York to Texas were both too familiar and too muddy to attract the fancy of the two adventurers, and they made one of their first stops, at the urgent request of two motorcycle "cops," at the Houston police station. One of the travelers, Winifred Hawkrige Dixon, kept a log of their roamings, and subsequently expanded it into an entertaining volume called "Westward Hoboes," published by Scribners. A sample of its humor is given in an account of their encounter with "native sons" of California, who invariably took it for granted that the "hoboes" were on their way to that land of the blest. The hoboes, it seems, had other plans. Therefore, on meeting the first of these Californian enthusiasts in Arizona, they rashly admitted that they were not going to California. The conversation goes on, beginning with the "native son's" first query, "On your way to California?"

"No."

Following blank astonishment, "No?"

"No."

Recovery: "Oh—just come from there?"

"No."

"No?"

"No."

"And you're not going to California?"

"No."

"Why aren't you going?"

"Because we want to do this part of the country."

"But there's nothing here but sand. Look here, you can go to California just as well as not. You'll get a climate there. You won't have any trouble with the roads, if that is what is troubling you. The roads are wonderful—nothing like here. You'll find a live State across the border—only ninety miles by Yuma. A little sand—then good roads all the way."



RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

will stop all leaks permanently, anywhere in cooling system in less than 10 minutes. Simply pour this liquid into the water in your radiator. That's all. Saves laying up of car and heavy expense for repairs. Positively can not clog or injure cooling system in any way.

Left in radiator, it mends leaks as fast as they appear and prevents rust and scales from forming.

Money refunded if it does not do all we claim for it, or if it is not entirely satisfactory in every way.

Price 50c and 75c. At all dealers.

Always carry a can of Radiator Neverleak in your tool kit ready for that unexpected leak.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY COMPANY
Buffalo, N. Y.

Comfort Your Skin With Cuticura Soap and Fragrant Talcum

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, etc. everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.



Printing Cheap

Cards, circulars, labels, book, paper, Press H. L. Larger \$5 Job press \$10. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for price catalog, TYPE, cards, etc. THE PRESS CO., D-23, Meriden, Conn.



Paper Hats

Add life to dinner parties, banquets, club and festival celebrations. We make them by the millions. Write for prices. The Beistle Co., 25 Ward St. Shippensburg, Pa.

PATENTS

BEST RESULTS PROMPTNESS ASSURED

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D.C.

A Cheerful Aid in Solving Life's Problems



If Dr. Jules Payot's previous book, "Education of the Will," has been popular enough to pass through thirty editions and has been translated into numerous foreign languages, how great a measure of good may be expected for his new book—

Will Power and Work

Dr. Payot is president of a great French university, a world-famous philosopher and an inspiring writer. His advice in this book will help you solve many of life's problems and surprisingly broaden your mental horizon. He tells you the wonderful secret of controlling your will, how to gain the inestimably precious power of concentration and he describes how the memory can be educated to respond when called upon for stored-up facts. Read and digest this book and work becomes a pleasure, pleasure becomes more enjoyable, and the world seems brighter.

"The book is stimulating," declares the Syracuse Herald. "It has the effect of raising the reader to his possibilities and inspiring him with the desire to practise some of the suggestions Dr. Payot makes."

"The book should certainly increase mental efficiency," says the Detroit Free Press, "and help in the theory and practice of self-culture."

"The book abounds in sound common-sense and is filled with good illustrations which enforce the principles and methods enounced by the writer. For those who have grown stale at their task 'Will Power and Work' will bring new stimulus and inspiration."—Zion's Herald, Boston.

Saturate yourself with the philosophy of this great little book and the work you are doing will add materially to your happiness as well as your income.

12mo. Cloth. \$1.75, net; postpaid, \$1.87.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave. New York, N.Y.

"Yes, but we don't want good roads. We want to stay in Arizona."

A long pause. "You want to stay in Arizona?"

"Yes."

"But California is only ninety miles away."

"But we like Arizona better."

Wounded incredulity. "Oh, you can't. You've got sand and cactus here—just a blamed desert. And look at California, the garden spot of the world. Roads like boulevards, scenery, live towns, everything you've got in the East, and a climate! Now, I tell you, here's what you do. I know California like a book, born there, thank God. You let me plan your route. You go to San Diego, work up the coast, see the Mission, Los Angeles, San Francisco—say, that's a town—and then up to Seattle. You'll have good roads all the way."

"Yes, but we were planning an entirely different trip. Arizona and New Mexico, the Rainbow Bridge, then north to Yellowstone and Glacier Park."

"Well, it's lucky I saw you in time. You go straight to Needles—you can't miss the road, marked all the way. Good-by and good luck. You'll like California."

Like Jacob with the angel they wrestled with us and would not let us go. After several such encounters, we learned to recognize the Native Son at sight, and when he opened with "Going to California?" we would reply with the courage of our mendacity, "Just left." It saved us hours daily.

A river got in their way, somewhere out in New Mexico, and they attempted to ford it without taking the trouble to find out how deep it was. They hesitated, when the water got up to their hubs, and "in crossing a swift stream to hesitate is to lose." The water dashed up high enough to kill the engine and the "old lady," as their landgoing boat was familiarly known, "became a Baptist in full standing." The water was rising. The two lady hoboes managed to get ashore, with some assistance, while several Pueblo Indians attached ropes to the car, "where they would have the least pulling power and the greatest strain," drove the horses off at wrong angles and "for two hours, with greatest good-nature and patience, alternately attached chains and broke them." The adventurers spent the night in the best room of some Pueblo aristocracy, while the "old lady" remained in the rising river. In the morning, as the recording hobo reports:

Our host informed us the river had been steadily rising all night. He doubted whether we should see any signs of our car. His doubts confirmed a dream which had troubled me all night, wherein I had waked, gone to the river, and found the old lady completely covered by the turbid flood. I dreaded to investigate, for when one dreams true, dreams are no light matter. Somewhat fortified by breakfast, we went to view the wreck. With mingled relief and despair, we found my dream only about 80 per cent. true. The radiator nearest to shore lay half exposed. The car sagged drunkenly on one side. The tonneau was completely under water, but we could still see the upper half of the back windows.

While others rode eight miles to telephone, we stood on the bank, breathlessly

IF Falling Hair *hurt—!*

If pain were caused by every hair that falls, nobody would need to be warned against growing bald. But your hair is already thin before the fact is realized.

Nature trusts us to care for the hair and scalp without sending pain warnings. When it comes to dandruff, oily scalp, and other ills which cause falling hair, Nature thinks we're old enough to know better. Don't you think we ought to help willing Nature to do its normal work?

Give your scalp exercise with the finger tips every day and once a week if you are a man and once every two weeks if you are a woman, work in the pine laden lather of Packer's Tar Soap. Healthy hair and scalp usually follow this procedure.

THE NEW PACKER MANUAL—free

Containing all the truths that we have learned in fifty years about getting rid of troublesome conditions of the hair and scalp—all based on sound principles accepted by the medical profession and dermatologists—also many safe hair beauty hints—sent free on request.

Special Sample Offer: Send 10 cents and have six delightful Packer shampoos

These Packer samples are put up in get-real-well-acquainted size—enough for six generous, refreshing shampoos. 10 cents each or 25 cents for these three samples.

SAMPLE CAKE of Packer's Tar Soap—10c. Your druggist has the full-size cake.

LIBERAL SAMPLE BOTTLE of Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately, delightfully perfumed—10c. Or buy the 6-oz. bottle at your druggists.

SAMPLE BOTTLE of Packer's Charm—a soothing, healing lotion for the skin and complexion—10c. Sold in one convenient size by most druggists.



THE PACKER MFG. COMPANY

Dept. 84L.

120 West 32nd Street

New York City

Canadian Wholesale Distributors:

LYMANS, Ltd., Montreal THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., Toronto

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

"Pure as the Pines"



For Intestinal Disturbances

"Buffalo Mineral Springs Water can be relied upon as highly efficacious in all the various gastro-intestinal disturbances."—E. C. LAIRD, M.D., former Resident Physician at the Springs.

Buffalo Mineral Springs Water is helpful in the treatment of Albuminuria, Bladder and Kidney Stones, Bladder Inflammation, Enlarged Prostate, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Neuritis, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Acidosis, Dyspepsia and Nausea from any cause. It is an active antacid Diuretic.

Also a delightful non-carbonated table water.

Physicians and other interested persons are invited to write to the Springs for "Fifty Years of Medical Opinions," a little book about Buffalo Mineral Springs Water written by many prominent physicians in all parts of the country. At all Druggists.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS
VIRGINIA

LAKELAND Money grows when invested in and around Lakeland. Citrus groves, general farming and live stock raising all highly profitable. Health conditions splendid; climate agreeable the year round; best road system in Florida; excellent schools, churches of all faiths. For descriptive literature and desired information write Chamber of Commerce, Drawer 165, Lakeland, Florida.

FLORIDA

PATENTS Write for Free Guide Book and **RECORD OF INVENTION** BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature. **Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.**

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.

RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

PERSONALITY: How to Build It

This keen, forceful book reveals the secret of winning others by personal study, adroitness, and tact, and shows how these essential qualities may be cultivated to such an extent as to make success a reasonable certainty. It is filled with tried and proved facts that you should understand and with lucid directions as to how to apply this information for your own benefit.

18mo, Cloth, \$1.08 postpaid
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

CALOX
OXYGEN
TOOTH POWDER

Cleans, Whitens
Preserves

Send for
Sample
and
Booklet

McKesson & Robbins Inc., 91 Fulton St., ROC.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

watching to see whether the water line on those windows rose or fell. The Indians told us the river would surely rise a little. But Noah, looking down upon fellow sufferers, must have interceded for us. Inch by inch, the windows came into full view. The worst would not happen. A chance remained that Bill—a garage man 20 miles away—could rescue us before the river rose again. Bill was our rainbow, our dove of promise, our Ararat.

An hour later, he rattled up to the opposite bank, threw us a sympathetic grin, and got to work. It was a pleasure to watch Bill work. He "got her out," at last, and—

The poor old wreck stood sagging heavily on one spring, two wheels off, the cushions water-logged, and a foot of mud and sand on the tonneau floor and encrusting the gears. Maps, tools, wraps, chains, tires and the sickly remains of our lunch made a sodden salad, liberally mixed with Rio Grande silt. Sticks and floating refuse had caught in the hubs and springs, and refused to be dislodged. A junk man would have offered us a pair of broken scissors and a 1908 alarm clock for her as she stood, and demanded cash and express prepaid. I think Toby gathered that my intent was sarcasm, for she relapsed into comparative silence, while in deep gloom we watched Bill scoop grit out of the gears. I braced myself to ask a question.

"Can you save her, Bill?"

"Well," Bill cast a keen blue eye at the remains, "the battery's probably ruined, and the springs will have to be taken apart and the rust emoried off, and the mud cleaned out of the carburetor and engine, and the springs rehung, and if any sand has got into the bearing's you'll never be through with the damage, and the cushions are probably done for—life's soaked out of them."

As Bill spoke, the Rainbow Bridge, for which we had planned to start in a few days, became a rainbow indeed, but not of hope.

"Well, Bill, will you make us an offer for her as she stands?"

Bill squinted at her, and shook his head, "Don't think I'd better, ma'am."

The day shone brilliant blue and gold, and the valley of cottonwood sparkled like emeralds, but all seemed black to us. Toby looked almost as guilty as she deserved to look, and that, the unusual and satisfactory, was but a minor consolation.

"Too bad," said Bill, sympathetically, "that you didn't sound the river before you tried to cross."

"It was indeed," I said, without looking at any one.

"I didn't hear you suggest stopping," said Toby. One would have thought she would be too crusht to reply after Bill's remark, but you never can tell about Toby.

We watched Bill methodically and quickly replace the wheels, shovel out the sand and mud, put the tools in place, wipe the cushion, and put his foot on the starter. The last as perfunctorily as a doctor holds a mirror to the nostrils of a particularly dead corpse. Instantly, the wonderful old lady broke into a quiet, steady purr! A cheer rose from the watchers on the river bank, in which ten little Indian boys joined, and Toby and I embraced and forgave each other.

SOUTH AMERICA

Our exceptionally well-planned Cruise-Tour to this intensely interesting field for pleasure travel will leave New York Feb. 4, 1922.

The itinerary includes calls at HAVANA — PANAMA CANAL — the historic cities of PERU & CHILE — ARGENTINE, URUGUAY & BRAZIL, arriving back in New York — via the East Coast Route — on April 3d.

All Information and Literature on Request

THOS. COOK & SON

245 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston
San Francisco Los Angeles
Montreal Toronto Vancouver
150 Offices Throughout the World

How a
Taylor
Candy Thermometer

Makes candy making easier and better candy is told in a booklet sent free on request

One of many thermometers—wall, fever, oven, bath—made for home use by the world's largest makers of temperature instruments. If not at dealers, send \$2.00 and 10c postage.

Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Furnish the Best and Most Temperature Instruments for Every Purpose

PATENTS Write today for free guide book and **RECORD OF INVENTION**. Send sketch or model for free opinion upon patentable nature. Prompt personal service. Preliminary advice without charge.
J. REANEY KELLY, Patent Lawyer
416 Fifth Washington, D. C.

FIT YOURSELF FOR LEADERSHIP
HOW TO DEVELOP POWER AND PERSONALITY
By Grenville Kleiser. Shows you how to do this by developing your powers of voice, style, mind and body. Cloth, \$1.60 net. Postpaid \$1.75.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

"As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined"

Earnest parents want to do all that modern scientific research has proven to be vital to the future health of their children. You may easily secure the established rules and instructions, for they are stated with splendid directness, simplicity, and clearness in a single volume, written by a famous specialist, entitled

The Health Care of the Growing Child

By Louis Fischer, M.D., former instructor in Diseases of Children, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, etc., and an eminent authority and specialist.

In preparing this splendid guide for parents, Dr. Fischer has drawn from his long and successful experience in the treatment of children covering such all-important subjects as ventilation, bathing, clothing, feeding, the treatment of childhood ailments, etc. In fact, you are adequately informed on all things pertaining to the well-being of growing children.

18mo, bound in sturdy green cloth. Illustrated. Price only \$1.60 by mail \$1.80
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

The Winds of God

By LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.

Author of "Sermons Which Have Won Souls," "Christ and His Friend," etc.

A SERIES of vigorous soul-stirring sermons built upon the more unusual texts, illustrated aptly with anecdotes and poetry, and expressed in simple and dignified language that can not fail to appeal strongly to the best in man.

Into this volume, containing probably the best of his pulpit utterances, Dr. Banks has poured all that his ripe experience and expanding vision could furnish. The sermons are Biblical to a degree and glow with evangelistic fervor. An eloquent tribute to Abraham Lincoln is included as one of the chapters, others dealing with such topics as "The Growing Soul," "The Banishment of Anxiety," "The Durable Satisfaction of Life," "A Beautiful Old Age," "The Need of a Red-Blooded Christianity," etc.

12mo, Cloth, 473 pages. \$1.75 net; by mail, \$1.87

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue • • • NEW YORK

WHAT WE WILL DO IF FRANCE IS ATTACKED AGAIN

(Continued from page 9)

approval," declares the editor of the New Orleans Item, and this sentiment is endorsed by its neighbor, The Times-Picayune, the Pittsburgh Post, the Philadelphia Record, the Dayton News, the Syracuse Herald, the Buffalo Times, the Boston Globe, the Charleston (S. C.) Post, the Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune, the Brunswick (Ga.) Banner, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Hartford Times, the Harrisburg Patriot, and the Peoria Journal. As we read in the Pittsburgh Post:

"While the American people are supposed to be traditionally against alliances with other nations, and some in the campaign last year even regarded the League of Nations as one of the things Washington had warned against, they must be aware now that the only alternative to an association of nations is an alliance. It is out of the question to think of living apart from world affairs."

The Dayton News, Governor Cox's paper, does not believe that we would be opening ourselves to entangling alliances if we entered the League of Nations. In this paper's opinion:

"The world at this moment, no less than at the close of the war, has this lesson to learn; united, liberty will stand; divided, liberty is imperiled. When war touches the frontiers of France it touches all of Europe and it touches the United States. There can be no safety (at least not for the present) save in such an instrument as the League of Nations, which, after all, is a universal pledge signed by many nations to behave themselves and stop engaging in war over every trivial circumstance. The League has power to enforce its agreements. America really does not need any other treaty or agreement with France save the one which the League provides. And this is not an alliance between any two countries, any more than an agreement which includes, with the exception of the United States, all decent and respectable nations. If we mean what we say, or rather if Secretary Hughes meant, that America would not hesitate to respond to France's call for help during an unprovoked assault, what harm is there in saying so?"

In all, thirty-two papers favor the entry of the United States into the League of Nations. Perhaps the most consistent of these advocates is the Atlanta Constitution in which we find:

"Are we to say to France that we refuse to assume with the balance of the world our obligation to lead the world to and to keep it in the path of peace? Or are we to say to France that we propose to 'go it alone' because George Washington thought that was a good policy to pursue one hundred and forty years ago?"

"Are we to tell France that we are not willing to cooperate with our invited guests for the preservation of world-wide peace, notwithstanding the fact that we have invited them here to discuss the subject?"

"Are we to blame France if, for self-protection, she refuses to disarm while the wolf is at her door, and with the deliberate statement from the United States that no

"Gasteam" Steam heat without coal "

Heating Comfort under all conditions

GASTEAM radiators are used wherever heat is needed—from a single radiator in a residence or store to hundreds of them, constituting the sole heating equipment, in great factories.



Each GASTEAM radiator is a heating plant in itself, supplying real steam heat. It can be turned on and off as needed, as readily as electric light, and a regulator automatically maintains an even temperature.

It is not an open flame heater, remember; it is a permanent steam heating plant.

GASTEAM heating does away with boiler, coal bin and ashes, together with all the annoyance and expense inseparable from coal-fired heating plants. The building is cleaner and more healthful.

Unlike heating with coal, there is no waste—you burn fuel only when actually needed. GASTEAM heating is economical heating. We have the figures to prove it.

Whatever your heating problem may be—whether present heating methods dissatisfy you on grounds of expense or annoyance or dirt—and whether your building be large or small, new or old—you owe it to yourself to investigate GASTEAM. Radiators are made in a variety of sizes, for every purpose.

Send for the Gasteam Book today

JAMES B. CLOW & SONS

General Offices: 534-546 S. Franklin St., Chicago

Sales offices in the principal cities

CLOW

If you are interested in any of the subjects below, check the coupon for further information

Hospital Equipment ☐
Violet Ray Water Sterilizers ☐
Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings ☐
Valves and Fire Hydrants ☐
Drinking Fountains ☐

Swimming Pool Purification ☐
Industrial Plant Sanitation ☐
Gasteam Radiators ☐
Steel and Wrought Iron Pipe ☐
Lamp Posts and Fountains ☐

Filters and Fish Traps ☐
Plumbing Supplies ☐
Hot Water Heaters ☐
Marble ☐
Steam Fittings ☐

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

The Power That Pulls

more than any other is unquestionably the ability to talk well and convincingly. No other gift will give you the mastery of men so quickly and so absolutely. The forceful and compelling speaker carries all before him and can control other people and, through them, his own career, almost as he pleases. The art of talking persuasively and with the skill that commands success is the one talent of all others that the ambitious man or woman should cultivate.

These Successful Men

in widely different fields of endeavor, whose names are known all over the country for their great accomplishments, are all eloquent and forcible speakers. They have the power to talk to groups of men or to single individuals in a manner that carries conviction. This is what puts them head and shoulders above the crowd. What they say about Grenville Kleiser's instruction is valuable, *because they know*. What these men have done you can do. It is simply a question of starting in right under expert instruction. Whether you wish to preach the gospel, to lecture, to run a business, or to sell goods, the process is the same. There is no better time for learning it than now.

Make Your Talk Tell

by making it influence others in line with your purposes. Grenville Kleiser can positively teach you to do this, as he has taught men and women in all ranks of society, who cheerfully acknowledge that much of their achievement has been due to his inspiration and training. There is no uncertainty, no guesswork, about this man's methods. He goes straight to the heart of the matter. All he asks is a few minutes of your time daily—at home.

Grenville Kleiser's Mail Course in Public Speaking Shows YOU How to

**Make After Dinner Speeches—
Develop Power and Personality—
Think on Your Feet—
Propose and Respond to Toasts—
Tell Stories—
Make Political Speeches—
Sell More Goods—
Address Board Meetings—
Improve Your Memory—
Increase Your Vocabulary—
Grip and Hold Attention—
Speak and Write English Correctly
Converse Entertainingly—
Acquire Poise and Self-Confidence
Argue Effectively—
Put a Proposition Forcefully—
Become a Living Force—
Earn More—Achieve More—**

**Funk & Wagnalls Company
Dept. 555, New York City**

Kindly send without cost or obligation to me full particulars of Grenville Kleiser's Course in Public Speaking. Dig. 12-31-21

Name.....
Street No.....
City.....
State.....



Hudson Maxim

Renowned inventor, literary critic and author who has addressed many public meetings and knows the mighty power of well-directed speech

"Your educational books and lessons are masterly productions, because of their extraordinary usefulness. Language is man's most useful instrument, and knowledge of how to use that instrument is supremely important knowledge, and it is this kind of knowledge that your course imparts."



Joseph P. Day

The well-known New York Auctioneer, who sells millions of dollars' worth of real estate yearly.

"Your course has been of great service to me in my business and I commend it to others in the highest terms."



Dr. Russell H. Conwell

Famous Pastor of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, President of Temple University, and one of the most successful of American lecturers, who has held thousands spellbound by his eloquence.

"I have found your lessons a mine of great value. The best things in them should be selected and put in one volume for a much-needed textbook."

Be Ready to Meet the Test

You are likely to be called upon at any moment to respond to a toast at a dinner, to talk to a gathering of business men, to speak at lodge meetings, to make certain a deal that is hanging in the balance. Can you do it? Are you ready to meet the test? Your position, your standing amongst your friends and associates, your whole career may be at stake. If you are wise you will prepare yourself at once for the emergency.

Speech Spells Success

in these days of universal advertising. It is speech, not silence, that is golden. You must not only be able to make good, but you must let other people know it. The man who can talk has an asset of great value. The doctor knows this, the lawyer understands it. The big executive will tell you the worth of crisp, clean-cut English combined with good address. If you wish to climb, convincing speech is your one sure ladder to fortune. Acquire it NOW.

Opportunity Calls to You

nowadays in a way that was not possible a generation or two ago. All the difficulties in the way of acquiring a command of easy flowing English are smoothed out for you to-day. By taking the Personal Mail Course in Public Speaking prepared and directed by Grenville Kleiser, everywhere recognized as the country's leading authority on speech-culture, YOU can become a strong and compelling public speaker or a brilliant conversationalist with a minimum of effort. Thousands have done and are doing this. Why not join them and make good as they have?

In Every Profession and Occupation

it is a great help to be able to talk well, to express your ideas clearly and concisely. Business, whatever its nature, consists largely of meeting and handling men, and to do this effectively you must be able to put your side of the question in terse, telling phrases. Grenville Kleiser will teach you to do just this. His course is exactly what you need, whether you are a professional worker, in commercial life, in the arts, in politics. It covers all possible contingencies. Socially it will do wonders for you. If you are sincere in the desire to advance yourself, here is the means.

Capitalize Your Latent Powers

The faculty of moving others by the spoken word is the mightiest force in the world to-day. It is latent in YOU, in us all. It needs only to be developed. Get into line now and let Grenville Kleiser show you how to capitalize this force and make it win for you all you have dreamed of worldly success.

Valuable Information FREE

We will gladly send you on request without cost or obligation particulars regarding this course. You will find them full of human interest and of unexpected possibilities for developing yourself. This information will come to you by mail. No agents will call upon you. To sign the attached coupon costs you nothing. If you wish to share in the really big things of life, fill it out and mail it NOW.

WHAT WE WILL DO IF FRANCE IS ATTACKED AGAIN

Continued

assistance may be expected if her traditional enemy plunges across her threshold again to ravage her fields and lay waste her cities? Or shall we say to France that we will sign with her to guarantee the peace of the world, and if Germany, or any other country, crosses her frontier without cause, that we will be at her side?

"Great Britain would quickly join in that declaration—so would Italy and other countries. Only by such action, or something similar to it, can world-wide peace be guaranteed."

Similar sentiments are found in the neighboring *Macon Telegraph*:

"Article X of the Versailles pact is the Monroe Doctrine in abbreviated form. It is good enough to fight for as applied to this continent, and it is good enough to fight for anywhere and at any time our peace may be threatened—especially in concert with other big nations of the world. The United States is looked to for leadership in world peace, and because of cheap politics we trim and shilly-shally, side-step and evade, knowing full well that our flag is on the seven seas, and we can be drawn into any fight on the face of the globe by merely having that flag flaunted."

There are about thirty editors of the three hundred, however, who would not aid France in the event of an unprovoked attack. In fact, they believe, with Secretary Hoover, that "Germany can not strike a blow on land or sea for a generation." The editor of a large Middle Western daily believes that "our country would be exceedingly reluctant to go to war in behalf of another nation, even the French, for whom we have the deepest sympathy." "You will recall," he adds, "that the American people in 1914 were not at first disposed to go to war in behalf of either Belgium or France." "French protection should come from Europe, for when France is threatened, all Europe is threatened," points out the editor of the *Peoria Evening Star*. "There should be no more sacrificing of American youth in the interest of any other nation, aggression or no aggression," maintains the editor of the *Red Wing (Minn.) Eagle*. "The rank and file on America is not in favor of going to France's assistance, regardless of the cause of any future conflict," agrees the editor of the *Ironwood (Mich.) Globe*.

"Our people feel that we have discharged our debt to France, and that we do not wish to become involved in any more of her troubles," writes the editor of the *Manhattan (Kansas) Mercury*. This is also the opinion of two other Kansas papers, the *Coffeyville Journal*, and the *Salina Union*. As the *Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat* puts it—

"Is there any better reason why the United States should rush to the relief of France in the event of 'unprovoked outside aggression' than that it should rush to the relief of Italy or Russia or Britain? France is in no danger of 'unprovoked' aggression; her danger lies in her own imperialistic aims."

Perhaps a dozen editors believe that American opinion "would not support sending an army to France in case of an attack upon that country." "We believe France should stop rattling the sword and meddling with politics of other nations, and that she should reduce her army and seek to establish peaceful relations with all European governments," believes the editor of the *Grand Rapids News*. In the opinion of the *Milwaukee Herald*—

"The people of this section are for the most part fairly well informed on conditions in Europe, and know that 'an unprovoked assault' on France by Germany is a fantastic idea. It would seem as impossible, therefore, to say what their feeling in such a case would be, as it would be to foretell what they might do in case the lambs made an unprovoked attack on the wolves. Premier Briand's speech has removed every doubt that the purpose of imperialistic France is to destroy the German nation, economically, politically, nationally and morally."

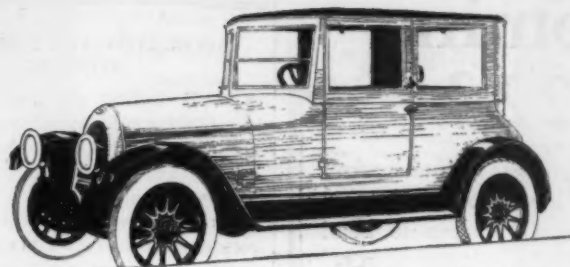
While the *Washington Post* does not share the opinion that France is sinking her fingers into Germany's throat, it nevertheless believes that "despite the American people's genuine affection for France, they do not wish to commit themselves in advance to share the peril of any nation other than their own, even in the case of unprovoked aggression." As Bernard H. Ridder, editor of the *New York Staats-Zeitung*, sums up the case against a treaty with France, in an open letter to Premier Briand:

"France is alone in her fears and may soon stand alone in her ambitions.

"What the Imperial German Government did for the Germany of yesterday, you, Mr. Briand, are doing for the France of to-day. You are pursuing the road to ruin, enjoying the little hour of pomp and power to be followed by generations of misery and degradation. For one thousand years the dream of militaristic and imperial grandeur has held its alternate sway in France and Germany, and no development of military power has availed to stabilize this recurrent shifting of forces.

"If the conscience of humanity is again aroused by French intransigency, you will stand isolated and friendless in a hostile world. No armies that you can raise will avail in that not far distant day if you follow the path along which lies the wreckage of the Imperial German Government. A new force has appeared in world politics during the last decade; it is the irresistible power of public opinion, the awakening of a world conscience before which the blindness or ambitions of single nations will wither in a storm of protest. This is what the diplomat and the statesman can not see, or refuses to see, and is readily apparent to the most humble man or woman of to-day. The common people of America were listening to your speech with expectant ears, but the rattling of your saber drowned out the sound of your voice. . . .

"What America fought against in the recent war was the spirit of uncontrolled aggression which, enthroned in Berlin, has now been transferred to Paris. We fought, not for France, but for an idea—the hope of a triumphant democracy—and our dead will have died in vain if militarism and imperialism are to find a new refuge under the banners of France."



The special features of the Brougham distinguish it as a personal car for men in business or professions, for women in their social duties.

The FRANKLIN

Light, Flexible, Air Cooled—No Radiator

MUCH of the eventual cost of motoring depends upon car life—much of its comfort upon freedom from trouble.

The Franklin is longer-lived and freer from trouble than any other car. Used car market reports prove this fact, and a score of recent improvements make it even more pronounced.

Engine bearing life is *tripled* by the new case-hardened crankshaft. No taking up of bearings during an ordinary ownership. The only car that has this great contribution to endurance!

In each step you see progress in wearing quality: automatic lubrication of valves and steering yoke pins, adjustable spring pivot bolts, larger propeller shaft, lengthened rear springs.

And with the perfected silent-chain starter drive and patented Long-type aluminum pistons goes the quietness of fine-fitting, smooth-running mechanism; with new starter, electric vaporizer and intensified spark goes the dependability of efficient cold-weather starting.

Investigation reveals the full extent of Franklin freedom from wear and trouble; demonstration, a new standard of easy riding, easy handling, safety and economy.

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation
(National Averages)

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Touring Car \$2350 Brougham \$3200 Sedan \$3350 Demi-Coupe \$2650
Runabout \$2300 Demi-Sedan \$2750 (All prices F. O. B. Syracuse)

What's Coming 1922?

Will we see a real bull market?
How about money rates?
What will happen to bond prices?

Babson's Reports

Special Barometer Letter — off the press January first — gives you the plain, unbiased facts on the present situation, and forecasts coming conditions with remarkable accuracy. It contains information of vital importance to every investor.

REPORT ON REQUEST

This Barometer Letter and booklet, "Getting the Most from Your Money"—are available for distribution to interested investors, gratis. Tear out the Memo—now—and hand it to your secretary when you dictate the morning's mail.

Merely ask for Bulletin No. A24

Roger W. Babson Statistical Organization
Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass.
(Suburb of Boston)
The Largest Organization of Its Character in the World

CUT OFF HERE

MEMO For Your Secretary

Write Roger W. Babson, founder of the Babson Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass., as follows: Please send me Bulletin A24 and booklet, "Getting the Most from Your Money"—gratis.



GO INTO BUSINESS for Yourself
Specialty Candy Factory in your community. Established and operated a "New System" Specialty Candy Factory. Money-making opportunity unlimited. Either men or women. Big Candy Booklet Free. Write for it today. Don't put it off!
W. HILVER BACSDALE, Drawer 38, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

MAKE YOUR MONEY

EARN

7%
SAFETY

Get This
January Investment List

THIS January stands out as a time of unequalled opportunity.

Your money still commands 7% with safety—probably for the last time, as interest rates are now definitely going lower.

INVESTORS BONDS are fractional parts of specific first mortgages on high grade, income producing property, valued at least twice amount of bonds, and can be bought on partial payments starting as low as \$10.

INVESTORS BONDS are offered by an organization with eighteen years' successful experience. No one has ever lost on INVESTORS BONDS.

Write today for our January Investment List.
Ask for Booklet No. H-115

The INVESTORS COMPANY

MADISON & KEDZIE STATE BANK BLDG.
CHICAGO



INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

ACCOUNTING FOR THE RISE IN STERLING

FOUR dollars, observes Mr. W. S. Cousins in his weekly review of business, has appeared to be the magic level ground beyond which the pound sterling has found it impossible to advance. Several times it has reached that level, only to recede precipitately. The rise in sterling during the present month may prove an exception, as the rise was continuous from December 1, when the pound jumped to \$4.07, to the 12th when it touched \$4.24, the highest figure since October, 1919; it was at \$4.21 on the 20th. At the end of last month the pound was worth \$3.99, in July last \$3.51, and in April, 1920, only \$3.18. So there has been considerable recent progress toward the par value of \$4.86. Mr. Cousins finds five reasons for this gain:

A. The Washington proposals for the limitation of naval armaments which, when adopted, will greatly reduce the British Government's annual expenditures, with consequent improvement of Britain's financial condition and foreign credit.

B. The great recovery of British industry since the settlement of the coal strike in July and the better political situation since the Irish controversy passed out of the acute stage.

C. The improvement in England's foreign trade situation, her imports gradually becoming less and her exports heavier. In trade with the United States during the nine months ended September 30, the excess of her imports was smaller by \$412,000,000 than in the same months in 1920.

D. The reduction and gradual retirement of Britain's paper currency. It is estimated that since last December England has reduced her paper currency by 16 per cent.

E. The exportation to this country of nearly \$250,000,000 in gold in settlement of balances, the effect of which can not be ignored.

London bankers, questioned by a New York Times correspondent, ascribe the December rise in sterling largely to the activity of Congress over the refunding of the Allied loans. We read further in the Times dispatch that "the prospect of a moratorium for Germany has doubtless also helped in strengthening New York exchange in London, and sentiment is at the same time most favorably influenced by optimism over the character of the Pacific settlement and the Irish agreement." *The American Banker* does not see how the rise in sterling could possibly be "due to any speculative condition," or "to any sudden change in the situation." Without doubt, it says, "the fundamental economic reasons for betterment continued to accrue without due observation on the part of those interested until the accumulated factors forced themselves into immediate attention and the demand for sterling became momentarily abnormal."

HOW OUR CORN GIVES THE WORLD HALF ITS PORK

OUR big corn crop means that the world is to have plenty of pork in the near future, for a large part of the corn grown in the United States is fed to swine and the meat thus produced is distributed to other countries in far greater values than that of the corn in its natural state. In the first nine months of the current year, it is noted in *The Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York, we have exported more corn than in any full year since 1906, and we are sending abroad a fifth more pork than we were last year. In the last ten years the United States exported \$3,000,000,000 worth of pork products and \$400,000,000 of corn in its natural state. American pork has been sent to as many as ninety different countries. The fact that we produce three-fourths of the world's corn, we read, accounts for the fact that we lead the world in swine production, "for swine are the most convenient process of transforming corn into human food, especially for exportation, and corn is the most useful food for swine, except for the production of the 'bacon hog' which is chiefly fed on the smaller grains, wheat, rye, barley, etc., with an admixture of dairy products, and as a consequence the 'bacon hog' producing areas are those lying north of the corn belt of the world, but producing ample supplies of smaller grains above named. This close relation of the number of swine to the supply of corn as their best food for fattening purposes has resulted in a growth in the number of swine in the United States coincidental with the growth in corn production, and as a consequence the United States alone has about one-half of the swine of the world, while it produces about three-fourths of the corn of the world." A few further facts are noted by the writer for the New York bank:

It is only in very recent years that our corn crop has crossed the 3,000,000,000 bushel line or the world's crop output the 4,000,000,000 bushel mark. The world was slow in adopting this new food grain which Columbus carried back from Haiti under the native name of "mahiz" on his first return voyage, but it gradually spread through southern Europe, where it was designated as "maize" in recognition of its Haitian title above named, and after its introduction in southern Europe extended slowly over the other continents. At present the corn crop of the world is normally: United States 3,000,000,000 bushels, Europe as a whole 500,000,000, Argentina 300,000,000, Asia as a whole 100,000,000, and Africa about 75,000,000. After the corn crop of the United States in value hay ranks second, cotton third, and wheat fourth. This year's corn crop is estimated at 3,152,000,000 bushels.

USEFULNESS OF THE PANAMA CANAL

THE completion of the Panama Canal was celebrated as the opening of a new era in world trade. Since it has been built, however, the Canal has been taken for granted, we read in a current issue of *Commerce Reports*, now issued weekly by the Department of Commerce: "the war and its aftermath have crowded the Canal off the pages of American papers and from the minds of their readers." But, observes this government publication, "the Panama Canal has been flourishing, nevertheless; and its increasing service to foreign trade is indicated by the volume of cargo passing through since the date of opening, as shown by the following figures":

	Long tons.
1914 (last 4½ months).....	1,745,334
1915.....	4,894,134
1916.....	4,838,496
1917.....	7,427,680
1918.....	7,294,502
1919.....	7,468,167
1920.....	11,236,119
1921 (first 9 months).....	7,912,737

Of course, we read, the expansion of Canal traffic would probably have been much more rapid if it had not been for the war.

The source and destination of cargoes passing through the Canal last year indicate that the trade region to which the Canal is of greatest service is the east coast of the United States; the west coast of South America comes second, and then, in the following order: Europe, the west coast of the United States, the Far East, Australasia, and Mexico. The bulk of the trade between the west coast of South America and the eastern coast of the United States consists of nitrates moving north and coal moving south. It is interesting to note that Canal-bound traffic from the United States to Australasia and the Far East is practically three times as great as that coming in the opposite direction. Our Pacific coast ships a slightly larger amount of freight to Europe than it does to American Atlantic ports. As far as the United States inter-coastal traffic is concerned the eastbound cargoes in 1920 were 55 per cent. greater than the westbound; it is evident that the Pacific coast is taking advantage of the cheap transportation which the Canal affords for bulky commodities to Eastern United States and Europe. The point is made that:

Steamers in the intercoastal trade are endeavoring to equal the time made by the transcontinental railroads. Oranges and lemons have been shipped from California to New York by water in nineteen days. While the railroads occasionally move fruit across the continent in two weeks, the average time is probably not under twenty days. A saving of about 25 per cent. in rates is effected by the all-water route. It is claimed that the percentage of decay in fruit reaching Atlantic ports by water is less than when shipped by rail.

During the first eight months of 1921 5,927 tons of fresh fruit were shipped through the canal, all but 149 tons going to United States Atlantic and Gulf ports.

CRUISE

EXTRAORDINARY

Along the Sunny Shores of The Blue Mediterranean

Where History began and the Romance and
Color of its Old World life still lingers.

Two months of enchantment under the most ideal conditions. Wonderful trips provided ashore at Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Algiers, The Riviera, Naples, Pompeii, Rome, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt. And, as a special attraction,

A Tour of the Adriatic Shores

(Exclusive to this Cruise)

with old Venice and D'Annunzio's Fiume the objectives.

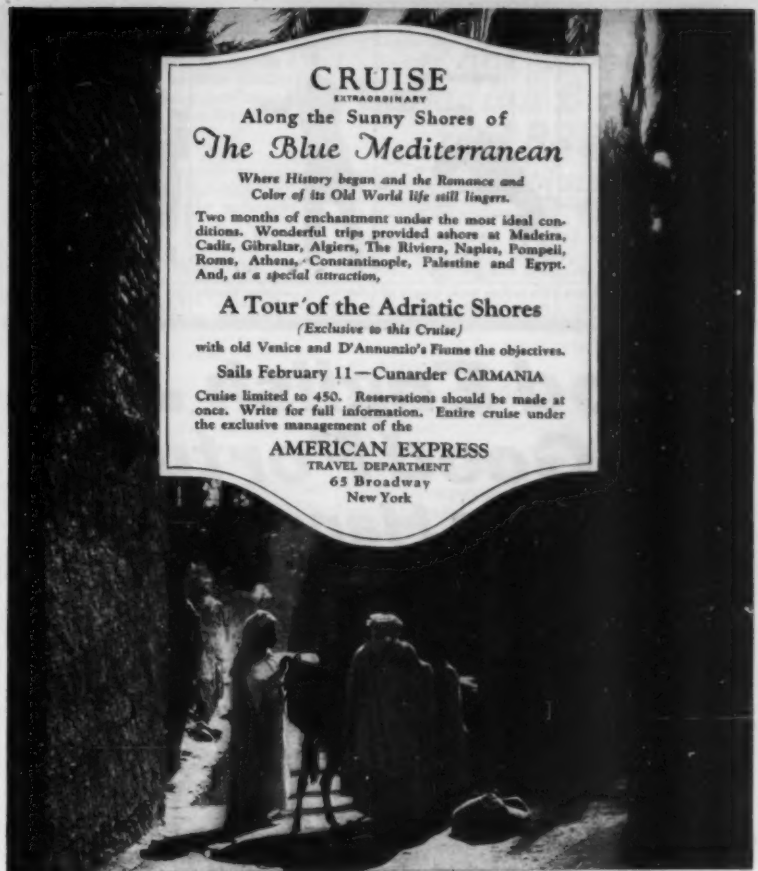
Sails February 11—Cunarder CARMANIA

Cruise limited to 450. Reservations should be made at once. Write for full information. Entire cruise under the exclusive management of the

AMERICAN EXPRESS

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

65 Broadway
New York



CLEAR THE WAYS FOR 1922!

AMERICAN BUSINESS, backed
by adequate banking facilities,
is bound to win.

Has your business
the needed bank-
ing facilities?



The CONTINENTAL and
COMMERCIAL
BANKS
CHICAGO

Complete Banking Service
More than \$55,000,000 Invested Capital



Good English and Good Fortune Go Hand in Hand

Jack London rose to riches in a few short years from among the toughs of San Francisco Bay, because he learned to transfer his ideas to the printed page in virile, compelling phrases.

Arthur Brisbane, with his incisive style, commands, in a single year, a salary amounting to a comfortable fortune.

Elbert Hubbard rose from obscurity to advertising writer, to editor, to publicist, and thence to wealth and prominence because he mastered and applied the power of forceful language.

By constant study, William Dean Howells rose from the printer's case to his place as the most polished writer in American letters.

Joseph Pulitzer, arriving penniless in the steerage from Austria, built up a great metropolitan daily because he mastered the practical force of the English language and used it to advantage.

All around you the hundreds of men who are climbing higher and higher with each day's work are the ones whose speech compels attention and whose clean-cut, crisp, and interesting letters, stories, advertisements, etc., win clients, followers, patrons, checks, and dollars—SURELY FORTUNE IS WITH THE MAN WHO HAS DEVELOPED HIS POWER OF EXPRESSION. You can improve your English and increase your income.

These Great Books Point the Way for You to
Advancement—Success—Prosperity
In Commercial and Professional Life

With the mighty advances which are being made in every branch of business and professional life there has come a demand for a higher standard of intelligence—of proficiency. The time is past when illiteracy or slipshod methods of speech and correspondence are looked upon with tolerance. The man who can express himself with force and clearness is the man who is in demand everywhere.

"The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language"

By Sherwin Cody

Aside from their great value in widening a man's mental perspective—putting him in a position to appreciate and enjoy all the beauties of literature—these six books have an intrinsic value far beyond their cost. They have put thousands of men and women into the path that leads to increased business, promotion, and higher salary. They are simple, practical, valuable for Business Managers, Correspondents, Advertisement Writers, Stenographers, Story Writers, Authors, Public Speakers, and others.

"Your course is rich and fine. You seem to have condensed the experience of years into a few sentences that a business man can use immediately," says W. P. WARREN, Marshall Field & Company's Advertising Manager, in speaking of these books.

Worth Their Weight in Gold, but They're Yours for a Trifle

These six books include many chapters covering such subjects as Spelling, Pronunciation, Word-Study, Grammar, Capitalization, Punctuation, Letter-Writing, all kinds—Use of Words, Style and Diction, Description, Dialog, Advertisement Writing, How to Write a Story, Character Study, Verse Writing, Novel Writing, Essay Writing, Best Poetry—How to Read It—How to Study Shakespeare and Other Great Authors.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED—FORMERLY COST \$25.00 NOW ONLY \$4.50—50 CENTS DOWN, 50 CENTS A MONTH

In typewritten form this course of study, as now published in these cloth-bound books, was sold for \$25.00. There are over 800 pages. Sign and mail the coupon with 50 cents and the set of books will be forwarded to you, carriage prepaid; 50 cents a month for eight months pays for them. This is the biggest \$4.50 worth of books you ever bought.

FREE If you wish to pay in full for the books at once, remit \$4.50 instead of 50 cents, and you will receive FREE the big little book "Better Say," packed from cover to cover with hints on correct use of words and phrases.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York City

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60
Fourth Ave.,
New York

I want to look over Sherwin Cody's "Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language," which please send me for 5 days' free examination. I enclose 50c stamps and, if I decide to keep the books, will send eight further monthly payments of 50c. \$4.50 in all. Otherwise I will return books in 5 days and you are to refund the 50c paid.

Dis. 12-31-21

NAME
L.D. P.O.
DATE.....STATE.....

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 14.—The British Parliament is convened in special session to consider the Anglo-Irish peace treaty presented in person by King George. In Dublin the Dail Eireann meets for the same purpose, with De Valera leading the opposition against the treaty.

The Reparations Commission announces that Germany has made deliveries to the Allies of vessels valued at 750,000,000 gold marks since the armistice.

December 15.—The German Government notifies the Allied Reparations Commission that it has not the money to pay the instalments on Germany's war bill due January 15 and February 15, and asks for a moratorium.

The Japanese Government consents to the purchase by China of the Kioachow-Tsinanfu railroad in Shantung.

The Ulster Cabinet rejects the invitation to enter the Irish Free State and declares that Ulster will retain her British citizenship.

December 16.—Both Houses in the British Parliament ratify the Anglo-Irish peace treaty by an overwhelming vote.

The Allied Reparations Commission refuses the German Government's request for an extension of time for the reparations instalments due January 15 and February 15.

December 17.—The French Foreign Office announces that in the coming conference between Premier Briand and Premier Lloyd George, France is ready to consider jointly with Great Britain practical measures for the economic and industrial restoration of Germany, including a reduction of the Allied forces in the Rhineland.

Peru rejects a proposal of the Chilean Government for a plebiscite to determine the position of Tacna and Erica, which are in dispute between the two governments, and urges arbitration to settle the questions.

Rioting breaks out in Belfast and two men are killed.

December 18.—Thousands of Cubans join in a demonstration in Havana to protest against the United States tariff rates against Cuban sugar and tobacco.

The last French outposts are withdrawn from Cilicia, and the whole of that country is restored to Turkish administration, according to dispatches from Constantinople.

December 19.—Premiers Lloyd George and Briand begin their conference on methods for the economic restoration of Europe and to arrange a general policy of cooperation.

A revolution has broken out in Portugal, according to a dispatch from Paris.

December 20.—A decree, signed by all the Ministers of the Portuguese Cabinet, is issued dissolving Parliament and fixing January 8 as the date for holding a general election.

France's total army strength will be 673,000 after May, 1922, according to a statement by General de Castelnau, former Chief of the General Staff.

WINGED WORDS

SO OLD HOMER called them long ago, the sparkling phrases that pack a world of thought into a few trenchant syllables; such immortal sentences as "Make the world safe for democracy," or "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." These are what we are all seeking but that, alas, rarely come to us. The gift of turning them is unique, but the want, the need of them, is universal. For this reason,

15,000 Useful Phrases

By Grenville Kleiser

A magical treasury of witty and appropriate expressions covering all possible occasions—just the kind you would like to employ but can never think of at the right moment—will be received with the welcome it deserves by you and by thousands of others.

What This Book Will Do For You

It provides you with an extremely wide choice of short, pithy sentences that hit the nail on the head verbally, so that you need rack your brains no longer for words to fit your wants. There is not a situation in which you can find yourself that will not be met and made into a victory for you by one of these handy little aids to fluency. For instance,

WHEN YOU

ARE INTRODUCED TO A GROUP OF PEOPLE

You do not have to stammer "Pleased to meet you" over and over to each new acquaintance, but command a choice of a number of polite yet dissimilar expressions that will at once mark you as a social success.

CONDOLE WITH OR CONGRATULATE A FRIEND

You will have at your disposal a wealth of felicitous phrases from which you can construct a letter or a speech that will express just the right degree of joy or sorrow in the most convincing way.

MAKE A SPEECH IN PUBLIC OR REPLY TO ONE

You will be able to draw upon a host of telling similes, of polished periods, pointed illustrations, and freshly expressed ideas to make what you say carry weight and hold your auditors' interest.

ACCEPT OR REFUSE AN INVITATION

This frequently difficult and delicate task will be made so smooth for you that you will produce without effort an epistolary gem that you could never have dreamed of writing unaided.

COMPOSE A BUSINESS LETTER

You will have before you to choose from a number of compact, snappy, and up-to-date introductory and closing sentences, as well as many strong and clean-cut examples of commercial English for use in the body of your letter.

HAVE TO MAKE CONVERSATION

You will be supplied with just that quality of small talk, those useful and safe general stock of clever rejoinders and trenchant retorts to the terse here will prove an invaluable aid.

DISCUSS OR ARGUE UPON ANY SUBJECT

The stores of imagery, the hundreds of luminous metaphors and striking comparisons, the terse phrases of ascent or descent, all the general stock of clever rejoinders and trenchant retorts to the terse here will prove an invaluable aid.

PREACH A SERMON

The real eloquence of many of the short passages and their rich and varied presentation of life will enable you to incorporate into your homilies a new note of vital interest and broad human appeal that can not fail to stir all hearts.

APPLY FOR A POSITION

You will find here the restrained yet expressive wording and the happy choice of epithets that go far towards making your request one that will obtain the attention for which you hope.

"There is no doubt that a systematic study of these pages would greatly improve a deficient vocabulary."
—The Outlook.

"A book of practical usefulness for the student, the writer, and the public speaker."
—Catholic World.

"It will be a useful supplement to the dictionary and regular book of synonyms."
—Knickerbocker Press, Albany, N. Y.

A Useful Book Bound to Help You

Money Back If You Are Not Satisfied

Sign and send this coupon today with \$1.75, and this splendid writers' and speakers' aid of 15,000 phrases will be shipped to you postpaid by return mail. If it does not please you, return it and your money will be refunded without a murmur.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Gentlemen:—Please send me "Fifteen Thousand Useful Phrases," for which I enclose \$1.75. If not satisfied, I may return it within ten days and you will refund the amount I have paid.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....

DOMESTIC

December 14.—The Chinese delegates asks the Washington Conference to take action looking to the abrogation of the twenty-one demands imposed on China by Japan six months after the World War began.

The Kansas National Guard is ordered into the coal field to quell the disturbances caused by women relatives of strikers.

The Senate adopts the conference report on the deficiency bill carrying approximately \$103,000,000, of which \$66,000,000 is for the Veterans' Bureau and \$23,000,000 for the Treasury Department to refund taxes illegally collected.

December 15.—Japan accedes to the 5-5-3 naval ratio laid down by Chairman Charles E. Hughes at the Washington Arms Conference.

December 16.—The Japanese and Chinese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference come to a tentative agreement under which Japan will restore Shantung to China, retaining only her temples, shrines and cemeteries.

Governor E. Mont Reilly is to return to his post as Governor of Porto Rico, it is announced at the White House.

December 17.—Secretary Hughes proposes the ratio of 1.75 for the future capital ship strength of the French fleet, as compared with the 5-5-3 ratio of the navies of the United States, Great Britain and Japan. A similar ratio has been proposed for Italy.

A bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for the famine sufferers in Russia, to be dispersed through the agency of the American Relief Administration, is passed by the House.

Ordinary expenditures of the Government during November increased by about \$20,000,000, as compared with October, while disbursements on the public debt fell off by approximately \$500,000,000, according to the Treasury's monthly statement.

The Department of Labor assigns two conciliators to attempt to settle the strike of the 5,000 packing house workers in the New York district.

Secretary Hughes, as Chairman of the Arms Conference, asks Premier Briand to modify the recently announced French proposal to increase their navy by ten capital ships.

Secretary of Labor Davis orders the maximum fine against the British Cunard Steamship Line because of alleged violations of the Immigration Law.

December 19.—France accepts the capital ship ratio suggested by Chairman Hughes, of the Washington Arms Conference, but insists on constructing not less than 75,000 tons of submarines.

December 20.—President Harding announces that he has no objection to the interpretation that would include the entire Japanese archipelago in the agreement of the four Pacific Powers to respect each other's rights in relation to their insular possessions.

The Senate passes the bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for American relief work in Russia.

Direct negotiations between China and Japan over the Shantung controversy are temporarily suspended.

What About Canadian Business in 1922?

THIS is the time of year when forward-looking manufacturers are making their plans for 1922. They know the great problem of the year will be Sales—not Production. Hence, territories will be "worked" more intensively, and higher quotas set for both Sales Managers and individual salesmen. And, fortunately for the better-class "mediums", advertising schedules will be scrutinized and analyzed as never before.

For today advertising must be more intensively planned—it must pull results—it must hit the mark. Daily Newspaper Advertising meets these requirements of the times.

Daily Newspaper Advertising creates immediate sales—its appeal is always timely—and it can be used more economically than any other form of general advertising.

What about Canadian business in 1922?

The Daily Newspapers of Canada

will help you solve the question. Would you sell to Canadians in the Maritime market—the Montreal and Quebec market—the Toronto and Ontario market—the market of Winnipeg and the Middle West—the Pacific Coast market? Then use the Daily Newspapers which cover these markets and circulate widely in their cities, small towns, villages and hamlets.

The twenty-two selected Dailies listed below reach a combined population of nearly two and one-half million people in fourteen "key" cities across Canada—a market fully as responsive to sales and advertising efforts as any similarly sized market in the United States.

Take the first step for increased Canadian sales in 1922 by writing direct to these Newspapers, or asking your Advertising Agency for data about them.

Spending 10 per cent. of your United States appropriation in Canada in Daily Newspaper Advertising—beginning with the New Year!

Place	Population	Paper
Halifax, N.S.	75,000	Herald & Mail
St. John, N.B.	64,305	Standard
Quebec, Que.	116,850	Telegraph & Times
Montreal, Que.	801,216	Chronicle
"	"	Telegraph
"	"	Gazette
"	"	La Patrie
"	"	Star
Toronto, Ont.	512,512	Globe
"	"	Star
Hamilton, Ont.	116,137	Herald
London, Ont.	69,900	Free Press
Winnipeg, Man.	196,947	Free Press
"	"	Tribune
Regina, Sask.	42,000	Leader & Post
Saskatoon, Sask.	31,364	Phoenix
"	"	Star
Calgary, Alta.	75,000	Albertan
Edmonton, Alta.	65,000	Journal
Vancouver, B.C.	165,000	Sun
Victoria, B.C.	60,000	Colonist
"	"	Times



Prepared by SMITH, DECKE & MOORE, Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal

Do YOU Know the English Language of To-day?

Are you familiar with the wealth of new words with which our already wonderfully expressive tongue has been enriched since the Great War—even during the past few months? Have you amplified your vocabulary with *all* of them? Can you, on the instant, use them correctly in your conversation and writings? Do you fully comprehend their true meaning when you see them in the current newspapers, periodicals, and books, and in your daily mail—when you hear them from the pulpit, on the stage, and in the

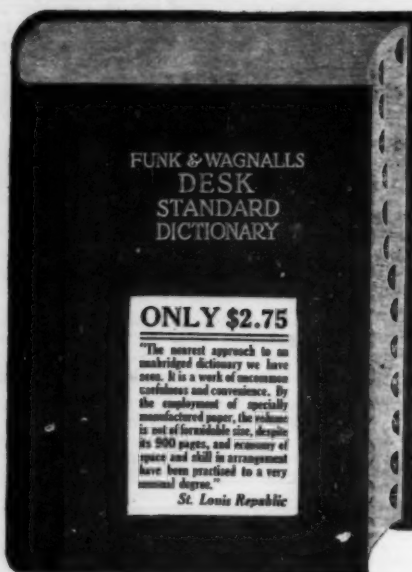
conversation of your friends? Can you define and pronounce them accurately for your children?

Packed in the pages of this wonderful volume—the greatest of abridged dictionaries—you have instantly available the definitions of over 83,000 terms, more than in any other dictionary of its size, including the *very latest words* that have come into our language! *And in addition*, a veritable treasure trove of valuable, authentic information is yours in the new Funk & Wagnalls

Desk Standard Dictionary

Ideal For Personal Use

Authors, Writers of Advertisements, Lawyers, Students, and others, when traveling, will find the Desk Standard Dictionary their most helpful companion. Slips easily into a suitcase, bag, or brief case, and is most convenient to handle. Women interested in club work, politics, etc., and who have extensive social correspondence, will find it the most complete and most conveniently proportioned dictionary for desk use.



FUNK & WAGNALLS
DESK
STANDARD
DICTIONARY

ONLY \$2.75

"The nearest approach to an unabridged dictionary we have seen. It is a work of uncommon confidence and convenience. By the employment of specially manufactured paper, the volume is not of formidable size, despite its 900 pages, and economy of space and skill in arrangement have been practiced to a very unusual degree."

St. Louis Republic

FEATURES Spells, pronounces, defines over 83,000 terms. Answers nearly 400,000 questions in all branches of human knowledge. Contains 1,200 up-to-date and accurate pictorial illustrations, including numerous full-page plates. Has 11,700 lines of synonym treatment. Contains over 900 pages. Has Patent Thumb-Notch Quick Reference Index.

Beautiful Half-Leather Binding

Size: 6½ inches wide, 8½ inches high, and less than 1½ inches thick, printed on special thin paper.

Only \$2.75

Postage 16c extra

Sold at all Book-stores, or Order Direct from this Coupon by clipping it, or writing it on a post-card, NOW.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 543
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City
I enclose \$2.75 plus 16 cents for carriage charges (\$2.01 in all), for which please send me THE NEW DESK STANDARD DICTIONARY, bound in half-leather, indexed.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....

*If you wish this dictionary, richly bound in full limp leather, indexed, enclose \$6.00; or exquisitely bound in full crushed English Morocco, dark brown, polished; gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed, enclose \$12.00.

A Marvel of Up-to-Dateness, Comprehensiveness, Definitive Clearness, and Accuracy

Think of a dictionary containing all the newest words in our language! With over 83,000 words and phrases defined, explained, pronounced, and traced to their original sources for you! With answers to nearly 400,000 questions in all branches of human knowledge! With the most common meaning given *first*, and all definitions expressed with incomparable clearness! With 1,200 up-to-date, clear pictorial illustrations! With information concerning persons, places, countries, cities, states, battles, treaties, mountains, rivers, etc., such as Lloyd George, Dardanelles, Foch, Chateau-Thierry, Bolsheviki, Venizelos, Senlis, Piave, Argonne! With all the authority and accuracy of the great Unabridged Standard Dictionary from which it is derived! Think of such a Dictionary containing this and *more* information of vital importance, all compressed into 900 pages in a volume less than one and one-half inches in thickness—think of such a source of facts which it behooves everyone to know, and you have pictured Funk & Wagnalls Desk Standard Dictionary!

Supplies Information on Practically Everything That Can Be Expressed in English

It is difficult to estimate the immense cultural value and the great every-day practical utility of the information given in the Desk Standard Dictionary on many thousands of terms in such subjects as politics, business, music, art, literature, law, medicine, agriculture, philosophy, history, science, religion, etc. It includes facts of broad interest upon practically every topic that can be discussed, or that can be expressed in the English language!

This remarkable volume also gives you a thorough, practical, and instructive treatment of synonyms, giving not mere lists of synonymous words but *examples of use in actual sentences*, clearly showing their varying shades of meaning. With these are many lists of antonyms—an exclusive and most helpful feature. It gives you the leading events of American and English history. In it you will find a number of lists, phrases, and tables—coins, astronomy, weights and measures, metric system, chemical elements, presidents, sovereigns of England, laws, prefixes and suffixes, foreign words and phrases, etc.

Splendidly Illustrated In addition to its other features, many of them exclusive, Funk & Wagnalls Desk Standard Dictionary contains numerous full-page illustrations, scientifically correct and unusually attractive, which visualize for you the information sought for, such as the page plates of Agricultural Implements—Bark of Trees—Examples of Architecture—Types of Land and Water Birds—Types of Cattle—Types of Dogs—Food and Game Fishes—Types of Flowers—Types of Horses—Types of Fowls—Common American Leaves, etc.

In the Home

It will be a constant fount of information for the growing boy or girl—of dependable, easily understood explanations of those things which are most often the cause of query and doubt in the mind of youngsters in school. It will also serve as an arbiter and information bureau for the grown-up. It includes all words in ordinary use and in defining them gives authoritative information in all branches of human knowledge. Its presence in the home is an evidence of care in the rearing of children.

In the Office

It should be in the hands of every stenographer and correspondent. It should be in evidence at the conference table and on the desk of every executive. Big business houses are equipping their employees with it, an order for 125 copies being received recently from a large insurance company. Protect your business documents from error by having this absolutely dependable guide-book at your stenographer's right hand. An error in spelling or punctuation may change the entire meaning of a contract or letter. Supply your employees with Desk Standard Dictionaries NOW.

In the School

It has now established itself as the most easily understandable classroom dictionary published. It will answer more classroom questions with authority than any other dictionary. It indicates pronunciation by the text-book key and the revised scientific alphabet. All information in the book is in one simple alphabetical order. Principal events in American and English history are recorded in alphabetical place. Recent advances of science covered. Thorough synonym treatment, etc.

Whether You Want to Know

Jugo-Slav
Rainbow Division
Soviet
Czecho-Slovak
Cantigny
jazz-band
slacker
slacker
Saint-Mihiel

Maximalist
gob
pusyfoot
nose dive
massif
Aviatik
Blighly
stud
Anzac

how to pronounce, divide, spell, understand, or define thousands of words, phrases, terms, proper names, etc., such as
questionnaire
shock troops
baby bond
Hooverize
anti-aircraft
gas-helmet
proration
pragmatic
silver
etc., etc.

You're Sure to Find It in The Volume This Coupon Brings You

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S. A. B." New York, N. Y.—"Please advise whether the word *avenue* as used in connection with the name of a thoroughfare is spelled with a capital 'a' in all instances, or can be written with a small 'a'."

Goold Brown in his "Grammar of English Grammars" gives the following:—"We often use an adjective as a common noun; as, the Yellow sea, the Indian ocean, the White hills, Crooked lake, the Red river; or, with two capitals, the Yellow Sea, the Indian Ocean, the White Hills, Crooked Lake, the Red River. In this class of names the adjective is the distinctive word, and always has a capital; respecting the other term, usage is divided, but seems rather to favor two capitals. We frequently put an appellation, or common noun, before or after a proper name; as, New York City, Washington street, Plymouth county, Greenwich Village. 'The Carondelet canal extends from the city of New Orleans to the bayou St. John, connecting lake Pontchartrain with the Mississippi river.'—*Balbi's Geog.* This is apposition. In phrases of this kind, the common noun often has a capital, but it seldom absolutely requires it. The Lexicographer favors the forms North River, Rocky Mountains, Washington Monument, and would capitalize both words in Madison Avenue, Commonwealth Avenue, and Fifth Avenue. See "Punctuation, Capitalization, and Forms of Address."

"I. E. McL." Glendale, Cal.—"Please secure for me any information available in regard to the word *tramp*, used apparently in the sense of being a container, as, 'the hay was gathered in the tramps,' as the dictionaries do not cover the point."

Tramp as used here is an abbreviation of *tramp-cock* or *tramp-coll*, from the *tramp* or iron plate for pressing down.

The words *tramp-cock*, *tramp-coll* are Scottish terms. Jamieson in his Scottish Dictionary defines *tramp-coll* as: "A number of colls or cocks of hay put into one and tramped hard in order that the hay may be farther dried." This sense of the word is common to Aberdeenshire. The implement *tramp* or *trampler* is known also as a device for compressing cotton in baling.

The *Annual Register* for February, 1775, page 129, 2, illustrates one use of *tramp-cock* in the following words: "In these cocks, I allow the hay to remain until I judge that it will keep in pretty large *tramp-cocks*."

"P. B. S." Providence, R. I.—"Please tell me which is correct, 'an one' or 'a one'."

There is literary authority for both "a" and "an" before "one." Modern usage favors "such a one." The dropping of "n" from Early English "an" dates from about 1150. The rule for dropping was given by More in 1532, and altho it has been repeated since has not always been followed. In the Bible (1611) and Shakespeare (1623) *a* is regular, as now, before all consonant sounds, including *h* and *u*, *eu* pronounced *yu*. *An* is found in a few instances in both works. In Shakespeare an *usurer* occurs once, a *usurer* five times; an *hair* once, a *hair* often; such an one occurs twice, a one always elsewhere. The form *an* is not used before *u*, *eu*, in Milton, Cowper, or the Revised Version, but it occurs in Pope and in other writers, even to our time. Many writers use *an* before an unaccented *h*. Some writers use it before the sound of *u* as in "one" (*wun*). Kipling wrote ("American Notes"), "Ere the blood of such an one has ceased to foam on the floor." In the Bible the forms alternate. (See Job xiv. 3; Ruth xiv. 1; I Corinthians v, 5 and 11; II Corinthians ii, 7).

"J. W. W." Pittsburgh, Pa.—"Kindly tell me how the name *Galsworthy*, the English author, should be pronounced."

The name *Galsworthy* is correctly pronounced *gals'wur-thi-o* as in *or*, *u* as in *burn*, *th* as in *this*, *i* as in *hit*.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Good by Comparison.—An Austrian crown is worth nearly one cent, which makes it more valuable than some other European crowns.—*Saginaw News-Courier*.

Sure Sign.—MOKE—"Does yuh really love me or does yuh jes' think yuh do?"

MOKE—"Yas, indeedy, Honey, I really loves yuh; I ain't done any thinkin' yet."
—*Black and Blue Jay*.

Willing to be Convinced.—JOHN—"Do you really believe that absence makes the heart grow fonder?"

LOUISE—"Well, you might try it for a month or two."—*The American Legion Weekly*.

Wrong Wire.—WRECKED MOTORIST (phoning)—"Send assistance at once. I've turned turtle."

VOICE (from the other end)—"My dear sir, this is a garage. What you want is an aquarium."—*Burr*.

A Mild Hint.—MAUD—"Have you offered Tom any encouragement?"

EDITH—"Oh, yes. When he asked me what my favorite flower was, I said: 'Brown's for pastry and Smith's for bread.'"—*Boston Transcript*.

Relieving Monotony.—"That young man says he's tired of asking you to marry him only to be refused."

"I'm sorry to hear it," replied Miss Cayenne. "Proposing is about the only interesting thing he does in a conversational way."—*Washington Star*.

"Wet" Measure.

Two pints, one quart,
Two quarts, one fight,
One fight, two cops,
Two cops, one Judge,
One Judge, thirty days.

—*The Van Raalte Vanguard*.

Marvelous Milk.—VISITOR—"How much milk does the old cow give?"

FARM-HAND—"About eight quarts a day, mum."

VISITOR—"And how much of that do you sell?"

FARM-HAND—"About twelve, mum!"
—*The Passing Show (London)*.

Suggestions of a Doughboy

Being the Suggestions of a Doughboy on the Manner of Conducting the Next War, Together with Certain Reflections on the Conduct of the Last One.

1. That there don't be any next war.
(To be continued)

—*The American Legion Weekly*.

Reduced Rates.—Mrs. M. had arrived at the little station in Vermont on a cold stormy evening and had hired an old man to drive her to her friend's farm up among the hills. The roads were in bad condition from the storm, and the ride was altogether a very uncomfortable one. "How much do I owe you?" she asked on arriving at her destination. "Well, ma'am," said the old man, "my reglar price is a dollar, but seetin' as it's sech a bad night and the goin' so terrible, I'll call it seventy-five cents."—*The Christian Register (Boston)*.

Satisfied.—COUNSEL—"I'm sorry I couldn't do more for you."

CONVICTED CLIENT—"Don't mention it, guv'nor. Ain't five years enough?"—*The Bullock Way*.

The Real Question.—"We had not been hunting long when there lay a rabbit dead at my feet."

"What had it died of?"—*Sondags Nisse, Stockholm*.

A Sure Recipe.—THE CUSTOMER—"I can't find my wife anywhere. What shall I do?"

THE SHOPWALKER—"Just start talking to our pretty assistant over there."—*London Opinion*.

Bungalow Thrown In?—FOR SALE—A widow, equity \$1500; \$800 down without commission, modern 5-room bungalow, 1 block to car. Price \$5000. Call—W. Ave.—Gar.—A classified ad. in the *Highland Park Herald*.

Easy.—"What's all that noise gwine on ovah at you' house last night?" asked an old colored woman of another. "Sounded like a lot of catamounts done broke loose."

"Dat? Why dat was nothin' only de gen'man from the furniture store collectin' his easy payments."—*The Bullock Way*.

He Will Do.—The shoe dealer was hiring a clerk. "Suppose," he said, "a lady customer were to remark while you were trying to fit her, 'Don't you think one of my feet is bigger than the other?' what would you say?"

"I should say, 'On the contrary, madam, one is smaller than the other.'"

"The job is yours."—*Boston Transcript*.

The Leader.—It was the custom of the congregation to repeat the Twenty-third Psalm in concert, and Mrs. Armstrong's habit was to keep about a dozen words ahead all the way through. A stranger was asking one day about Mrs. Armstrong. "Who," he inquired, "was the lady who was already by the still waters while the rest of us were lying down in green pastures?"—*Metropolitan*.

Left at the Switch.—A young man was wandering up and down the platform of the railway station intent on finding an empty carriage in the train. But in vain. Assuming an official air, he stalked up to the last carriage, and cried in a stentorian voice: "All change here; this car isn't going." There were exclamations low but deep from the occupants of the crowded car; but they hurried out and packed themselves away in other parts of the train. The smile on the face of the young man was childlike as he settled himself comfortably. "Ah," he murmured, "it's a grand thing for me that I was born clever! I wish they would hurry up and start." By and by the station agent appeared at the door and said: "I suppose you're the smart young man who said this car wasn't going?" "Yes," said the clever one, and he smiled. "Well," said the stationmaster with a grin, "it isn't. The porter heard what you said, and so he uncoupled it. He thought you were a director."—*The Argonaut (San Francisco)*.

LINCOLN ^{ARC} WELDER



Every Engineer Must Reckon With Arc Welding

It matters not what the engineer may have on his drawing board—if it means putting together pieces of iron or steel, he must reckon with arc welding.

Is it an automobile? Then here is a better axle housing for less money by welding together two pieces of pressed steel. Is it a steel tank? Then he can discard the cumbersome rivet and expensive calking, for electric welding makes a smooth, tight tank job at far less than it would cost for rivetting. Or perhaps it is steel window sash? Again electric arc welding has proved its superior results and its lower costs.

And so this page might be filled with fine print simply listing the ways in which arc welding is in every day practical use by designing engineers and production men.

To ignore electric arc welding in the design or manufacture of any iron and steel product is to invite competition which may easily put out a better article at lower price. This has happened not once or twice, but many times where firms stubbornly insisted that the "old way was good enough for them."

The only possible way to know what arc welding can do on any kind of work is to try it. Lincoln Welding Engineers will go into a plant upon request, make written report on their findings and guarantee the results if they believe that arc welding can be used at all.

Here are a few of many products on which engineers are now using arc welding successfully:

Automobiles
Automobile parts—axles, bodies, frames, mufflers, starters, wheels, tanks, etc.
Barrels (steel)
Bridges
Building Columns
Cars (passenger freight, industrial)
Buckets (conveyor)
Cases (for gears, etc.)
Conveyors
Chutes and Hoppers
Containers Doors (steel)
Fans and Blowers
Fences and Railing
Furniture (steel)
Grave Vaults Heaters
Ladders Locomotives
Lockers
Metal Specialties
Mixers, Vats and Tanks
Oil Stills Pans
Pulleys Pumps
Pipes Racks
Sash Saws
Ships (steel)
Smoke stacks
Structural Steel
Super-heaters
Sheet steel work
Tanks every size and purpose
Trays
Tables and Benches
Tools Vaults
Wheels
Wheel Barrows



Sample Weld sent on request. Test this weld—See its adaptation to your line of work.

A Book for Engineers

72 pages illustrated with hundreds of shop photographs and complete data on this process. Sent without cost to any firm upon written request.

Branch Offices
New York City
Buffalo
Cincinnati
Detroit
Chicago
Columbus

The Lincoln Electric Company
General Offices and Factory, Cleveland, Ohio

The Lincoln Electric Co., of Canada, Ltd.,
Toronto-Montreal

Branch Offices
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Boston
Charlotte, N. C.
Minneapolis
London, England

THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOLUME LXXI

(FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1921)

INDEX OF SUBJECTS

A						Books, Recent:		
	Date	Page		Date	Page		Date	Page
Accidents due to fatigue	Dec. 24	22	Art, Defending American	Oct. 15	24	Boy Explorers in Darkest		
Photographs to prevent	Nov. 26	24	for all the country	Dec. 10	23	New Guinea (Miller)	Nov. 5	46
Study of fatal	Nov. 26	58	Art for America, British	Nov. 5	22	Boy Hunters in Demerara		
Acosta, Bert	Nov. 19	58	Association of Nations plan	Dec. 10	5	(Hartley)	Nov. 5	50
Actors forsaking Shakespeare	Nov. 5	23	Astronomers vs. biologists	Nov. 5	18	Boy Scouts of Campfire		
Advertising, "Buy Now"	Nov. 12	72	Austria seeks financial aid	Oct. 22	16	Stories (Mathews)	Nov. 5	45
Aerial wireless torpedo	Nov. 26	13	Australia, "Empty"	Nov. 5	15	Brass (Norris)	Oct. 29	46
Aeroplane, Who invented the	Dec. 17	21	Australian loan from New			Breezes (Morse)	Nov. 5	46
Air and ventilation	Oct. 8	64	York	Dec. 17	18	Brother Eskimo (Sullivan)	Nov. 5	53
flights, Keeping fit in	Dec. 3	39	Authors, Older and younger	Dec. 17	26	Carrots: Just a Little Boy		
gliders, German	Oct. 15	44	Automobile bootlegging	Oct. 22	45	(Molesworth)	Nov. 5	52
lines, European	Oct. 15	34	distribution, Limits of	Oct. 8	70	Castaways of Banda Sea		
navies	Nov. 12	28	tire prices	Dec. 10	58	(Miller)	Nov. 5	52
Airmen hunting seals	Nov. 5	20	"hoboes"	Dec. 31	36	Catty Atkins: Riverman		
Air-photography, Real estate	Oct. 29	25	transportation, Private	Dec. 31	21	(Kelland)	Nov. 5	52
Maps by	Nov. 19	22	Automobiles, Old	Oct. 15	52	Children's Garland of		
Airplane race, Pulitzer	Nov. 19	58	Automobiling across America	Oct. 15	48	Verso (Rhys)	Nov. 5	49
Air-tight butter	Nov. 19	21	and typhoid	Oct. 22	22	Circus Comes to Town,		
Alaska's glacier highway	Dec. 31	22				The (Mitchell)	Nov. 5	46
Allies' budget balances	Dec. 24	44				Cuckoo Clock, The		
American art, Defending	Oct. 15	24				(Molesworth)	Nov. 5	52
capital in Europe	Oct. 1	13				Days of the Discoverers		
A. E. F., Senator Watson at-						(Lamprey)	Nov. 5	45
tacks	Nov. 26	16				Dodo Wonders (Benson)	Oct. 8	54
American letters, J. L. Ford on	Dec. 3	25				Donovan Chance, The		
troops in Germany	Oct. 1	44				(Lynde)	Nov. 5	52
America's debtors	Nov. 5	13				Dragon's Secret, The		
lack of criticism	Oct. 29	29				(Seaman)	Nov. 5	53
triumph, Press on	Dec. 24	16				Dutch Boy Fifty Years		
Anarchist attack on Herriek	Nov. 5	9				After (Bok)	Nov. 5	42
Antiseptics, Varying	Dec. 3	22				Education of Eric Lane		
Arithmetic, Electrical	Dec. 24	20				(McKenna)	Oct. 8	56
Armenia, Distress in	Oct. 22	30				Elephant God, The (Cas-		
Armies of the world	Nov. 12	14				serly)	Nov. 5	50
Arms Conference						Everychild (Dodge)	Nov. 5	42
Association of Nations	Dec. 10	5				Fairy-Tales and Stories		
Asia's Christians and	Dec. 3	28				(Anderson)	Nov. 5	42
British-American re-						Fern Seed (Rideout)	Oct. 8	51
lations	Nov. 26	14				Fifty Years a Journalist		
Canada and	Nov. 19	48				(Stone)	Dec. 24	36
Catechism of	Nov. 12	25				Folly of Nations (Palmer)	Dec. 3	42
China at	Oct. 15	9				Forty-odd Years in the		
"	Nov. 26	11				Literary Shop (Ford)	Dec. 3	24
"	Dec. 17	13				From Private to Field		
Christmas and	Dec. 24	28				Marshall (Robertson)	Dec. 24	36
Delegates to	Nov. 12	37				Girls of Highland Hall		
Disarmament issue	Nov. 12					(Rankin)	Nov. 5	49
ends Anglo-Jap treaty	Dec. 17	16				Golden West Boys: Injun		
French attitude	Oct. 22	5				and Whitey (Hart)	Nov. 5	44
Governors on	Dec. 3	12				Grim (Fleuron)	Dec. 10	48
Japan at	Dec. 3	5				Hero Tales of Ireland		
Japanese comment on	Oct. 1	17				(Curtin)	Nov. 5	42
League of Nations and	Oct. 1	7				How It Came About		
"	Oct. 8	12				Stories (Linderman)	Nov. 5	45
Naval agreement	Dec. 31	9				If Winter Comes (Hutch-		
program, Hughes	Nov. 26	7				inson)	Dec. 3	46
Submarines in	Dec. 3	16				In the Tiger's Lair (Miller)	Nov. 5	52
Russia and	Nov. 19	17				Jim and Peggy at Mead-		
H. G. Wells at	Dec. 17	26				owbrook Farm (O'Kane)	Nov. 5	46
Women at	Nov. 26	48				Laramie Holds the Range		
World press on	Nov. 12	20				(Spearman)	Nov. 5	53
See also Disarmament						Lazy Matilda and Other		
Army discipline censured	Nov. 12	29				Tales (Pyle)	Nov. 5	48
Physically unfit in	Dec. 24	41				Life and Work of Edwin		
Senator Watson attacks	Nov. 26	16				Austin Abbey (Lucas)	Dec. 24	36

Books, Recent:

Books, Recent:	Date	Page
Little Back Room, The (Chamberlayne).....	Oct. 8	52
Little Man with One Shoe (Bailey).....	Nov. 5	50
London, Book of Jack (London).....	Nov. 5	37
Master of Man, The (Caine).....	Oct. 29	48
Memories and Notes of Persons and Places (Colvin).....	Dec. 24	41
Metipome's Hostage (Barbour).....	Nov. 5	42
Mind in the Making, The (Robinson).....	Dec. 24	38
More That Must Be Told (Gibbs).....	Dec. 24	36
Mountain Memories (Conway).....	Oct. 22	38
Mr. Waddington of Wyck (Sinclair).....	Dec. 3	44
Must We Fight Japan? (Pitkin).....	Nov. 26	29
My Brother, Theodore Roosevelt (Robinson).....	Nov. 5	32
My Memories (Windischgratz).....	Nov. 19	44
One-Third Off (Cobb).....	Oct. 22	38
Orphan Dinah (Phillipotts).....	Dec. 3	48
Our Dog Friends.....	Nov. 5	50
Passing of the Old West, The (Evarts).....	Dec. 24	36
Peeps at Many Lands.....	Nov. 5	48
Physical Growth of Children (Baldwin).....	Oct. 15	22
Picture Stories from Great Artists (Cody and Dewey).....	Nov. 5	42
Plays of Edmond Rostand (Norman).....	Dec. 24	38
Poppo's Pluck (Taggart).....	Nov. 5	53
Potomac Landings (Wilstach).....	Dec. 24	36
Public Opinion and the Steel Strike of 1919.....	Nov. 19	30
Puritan Twins, The (Perkins).....	Nov. 5	48
Puss-in-Boots, Jr. and the Good Gray Horse (Cory).....	Nov. 5	50
Queer Little Man (Taggart).....	Nov. 5	53
Quentin Roosevelt (Roosevelt).....	Dec. 24	39
Reflection (Coatsworth).....	Oct. 8	38
Requiescat in Pace (Calgett).....	Nov. 26	38
Revolutionary, The (Lawrence).....	Oct. 29	34
Robinson's Collected Poems, Edwin Arlington.....	Dec. 24	38
Romance of Business, The (Forbes).....	Dec. 24	38
Roosevelt in the Bad Lands (Hagedorn).....	Dec. 24	38
Roosevelt the Happy Warrior (Gilman).....	Nov. 5	32
Scottish Chiefs (Porter).....	Dec. 24	37
Sport of Our Ancestors, The (DeBooke).....	Dec. 24	39
Star People, The (Johnson).....	Nov. 5	44
Stories of American Inventions (McFee).....	Nov. 5	45
Strange Adventures of a Pebble (Hawksworth).....	Nov. 5	44
Street of Faces, The (Vince).....	Dec. 24	39
Swiss Family Robinson.....	Nov. 5	50
Tale of Two Cities (Dickens).....	Nov. 5	42
Thankful Spicers, The (Brownell).....	Nov. 5	50
Their Friendly Enemy (Hunting).....	Nov. 5	52
Three Soldiers (Dos Passos).....	Nov. 12	29

Books, Recent:

Books, Recent:	Date	Page
To Let (Galsworthy).....	Oct. 29	43
Tony Sarg Marionette Book (Melsaie).....	Dec. 24	37
Treasury of Flower Stories (McFee).....	Nov. 5	52
Treasury of Plays for Children (Moses).....	Nov. 5	46
True Account of the Battle of Jutland (Frothingham).....	Oct. 8	33
Uncollected Poetry and Prose of Walt Whitman (Halloway).....	Dec. 24	41
Variations (Huneker).....	Dec. 24	37
War Government of British Dominions (Keith).....	Oct. 8	20
War Trail, The (Gregor).....	Nov. 5	42
Wasted Generation, The (Johnson).....	Dec. 3	49
Welsh Fairy-Tales (Griffis).....	Nov. 5	50
Westward Hoboes (Dixon).....	Dec. 31	36
What Happened at Jutland (Gill).....	Oct. 8	33
What Japan Thinks (Sato).....	Nov. 12	52
With Beatty in the North Sea (Young).....	Dec. 24	36
Woodrow Wilson as I Know Him (Tumulty).....	Dec. 24	36
Bootlegging by automobile.....	Oct. 22	44
Boys fewer, Bad.....	Dec. 31	28
Brazil's economic troubles.....	Nov. 26	21
Bridge built in ten days.....	Oct. 15	21
Britain's colonial revolution.....	Oct. 8	20
dangerous poor.....	Oct. 15	15
temperance reform.....	Nov. 19	20
British-American doctrine, Harding's.....	Nov. 5	5
gold conference.....	Nov. 12	72
relations.....	Nov. 26	14
Harvey on.....	Nov. 26	14
Shaw on.....	Nov. 19	27
Dominions, Women for.....	Nov. 19	19
-French team work needed.....	Nov. 19	18
-Irish negotiations.....	Oct. 1	10
minister warns France.....	Oct. 10	14
on Irish reluctance.....	Oct. 8	21
pictures sold.....	Nov. 5	22
Railway Bill.....	Oct. 8	75
School histories pro.....	Dec. 31	26
tariff making.....	Oct. 1	56
wealth for unemployed.....	Nov. 5	16
Budget balances, Allies'.....	Dec. 24	44
Federal.....	Dec. 17	9
Building boom and business.....	Dec. 17	58
exteriors, Cleaning.....	Dec. 3	21
trust, Prison for.....	Dec. 10	11
Bus, Railroad motor.....	Nov. 12	73
Buses, Trackless trolley.....	Nov. 26	25
Business below normal.....	Oct. 8	75
Christianizing.....	Oct. 1	31
conditions improving.....	Oct. 15	11
Butter, Carbon-dioxide for.....	Nov. 19	20
"Buy Now" advertising.....	Nov. 12	72
C		
Cafeteria, Moving-platform.....	Dec. 24	21
Canada and Arms Conference.....	Nov. 19	48
-United States peace celebration.....	Oct. 8	40
Canada's Americanization.....	Nov. 26	20
Liberal victory.....	Dec. 31	16
soldier farmers.....	Oct. 15	40
Canadian Importer's adventure.....	Oct. 22	41
Canal, New York barge.....	Nov. 19	64
Carbon dioxide for dairy products.....	Nov. 19	20
Caruso's last song.....	Oct. 8	44
Catholic nations at Vatican.....	Oct. 29	30
priests, Investments of.....	Oct. 8	31
revival in France.....	Dec. 31	29
youth, Recruiting.....	Nov. 5	28
Catholics leave Rome, Czech.....	Oct. 22	29
Census: gain and loss.....	Dec. 3	11
density of population.....	Oct. 29	11
Central America, Republic of.....	Oct. 22	11
Europe's reading.....	Oct. 15	25
Chaliapin.....	Dec. 31	24

Books, Recent:	Date	Page
Chaplin's art, Charlie.....	Oct. 8	26
Charcoal for gas masks.....	Oct. 1	48
Charities, Faults of.....	Nov. 19	31
Chautauqua, Briton on.....	Oct. 8	27
Chemical "fruit products" warfare.....	Dec. 10	56
Chicago, Free press upheld in.....	Oct. 29	13
Chicago's unlettered state.....	Dec. 24	25
Chickens in graphic formations.....	Dec. 10	21
Children grow, How.....	Oct. 15	22
Homes for orphan.....	Dec. 17	29
Punishing.....	Oct. 15	29
Sleep of.....	Dec. 10	21
wage-earners.....	Nov. 26	32
Children's humor.....	Oct. 22	26
China and Shantung.....	Dec. 3	17
"the conference".....	Oct. 15	9
Cooking in.....	Oct. 1	24
Medical education in.....	Nov. 5	57
Slavery of children in.....	Dec. 10	28
China's "declaration of independence".....	Nov. 26	11
Ten Points.....	Nov. 26	11
Chinese Christians and Conference.....	Dec. 3	28
labor organizing.....	Nov. 5	14
politics, Geography of.....	Oct. 29	21
Christianity in Japan.....	Oct. 22	30
Christmas and disarmament.....	Dec. 24	28
Christianizing business.....	Oct. 1	31
Church and labor.....	Dec. 10	27
and unemployment.....	Oct. 15	29
"workmen".....	Nov. 26	30
Dramas for the.....	Oct. 29	31
insurance of preachers.....	Nov. 26	31
ministers need critics.....	Nov. 19	32
neglect of the sick.....	Oct. 15	30
press on Ku Klux Klan.....	Oct. 1	30
pulpit dialog.....	Oct. 1	32
pulpits, Empty.....	Oct. 22	28
report on steel strike.....	Nov. 19	30
sectarianism.....	Dec. 31	29
Sensationalism in.....	Oct. 29	32
union still a dream.....	Nov. 26	32
unity in Vermont.....	Oct. 1	32
windows, Lighting.....	Nov. 26	31
Churches, Peace crusade.....	Nov. 12	32
Church's "social clinic".....	Oct. 8	31
Clemenceau statue at Ste. Hermine.....	Oct. 22	24
Cobb on reducing, Irving.....	Oct. 22	38
College enrollment high.....	Oct. 8	29
exams, Abolishing.....	Dec. 3	27
Colleges for disarmament.....	Nov. 19	29
Colorado's colored gems.....	Oct. 8	69
Compressed air in Mesopotamia.....	Nov. 19	61
Concrete road upheavals.....	Dec. 10	21
Conference, See Arms Conference		
Conferences, Former peace.....	Nov. 12	44
Congress, Farm bloc in.....	Dec. 24	10
Constantinople as free city.....	Dec. 3	19
Conversation, Evolution of.....	Nov. 26	29
Corn and pork.....	Dec. 31	42
Burning.....	Nov. 26	12
cob, Uses of.....	Dec. 17	21
from Indian mounds.....	Oct. 8	67
New uses for.....	Dec. 17	20
Warehousing.....	Nov. 19	64
Corsets, Good and bad.....	Nov. 5	20
Cost of living increasing.....	Oct. 8	9
Cotton mills, "Murder" in.....	Nov. 19	32
Court of International Justice.....	Oct. 8	16
Crickets, Why British like.....	Nov. 19	56
Crime decreasing in England.....	Dec. 24	30
Criminal detection by pores.....	Nov. 5	19
Criminals betrayed by skin.....	Dec. 17	40
Curzon warns France, Lord.....	Dec. 10	14
Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.....	Dec. 17	19
Czecho-Slovakia's new church.....	Oct. 22	29
D		
Dante, America and.....	Oct. 29	26
DeLipsky's lighting, Nicholas.....	Dec. 10	23
Debtors, America's.....	Nov. 5	13
Delegates to Arms Conference.....	Nov. 12	36
Department stores' business.....	Dec. 17	58
Devils, Modern belief in.....	Dec. 3	30

	Date	Page		Date	Page		Date	Page
Diamond cutting by machine.	Dec. 3	22	Gas masks. Charcoal for	Oct. 1	48	Investors, Government warns.	Dec. 3	58
'Die Tote Stadt'	Dec. 17	24	for firemen	Oct. 8	66	Ireland's secret government	Dec. 24	34
D'Indy, Vincent	Dec. 24	25	warfare	Dec. 24	8	Irish-British negotiations	Oct. 1	10
Disarmament and League of	Oct. 1	7	Gasoline, Molasses test for	Dec. 3	21	"	Oct. 1	19
Nations	Oct. 8	12	Gems, Colored	Oct. 8	69	"	Oct. 8	21
and steel	Dec. 3	14	Geology and liquor-making	Nov. 26	59	Irish Free State	Dec. 17	5
Colleges for	Nov. 19	29	and mountains	Dec. 3	23	Italian political parties	Dec. 31	18
in dollars	Nov. 12	16	German gliders	Oct. 15	44	Socialists and Laborites	Dec. 10	17
Land	Dec. 3	8	mark, France and	Nov. 26	18	theater	Oct. 8	28
not to be overdone	Oct. 29	12	value	Oct. 15	16			
problems	Nov. 12	7	"	Oct. 22	8			
World leaders on	Nov. 12	24	marks, Gambling in	Oct. 29	50	J		
See also Arms Conference			militarism	Dec. 10	16	Japan and "empty" Austra-		
Drama vs. novel, Modern	Dec. 31	25	music, Return of	Nov. 19	26	lia	Nov. 5	15
Drinkwater vs. Walpole	Dec. 31	25	poets in politics	Oct. 1	27	Christianity in	Oct. 22	30
DuPont munitions makers	Nov. 19	48	-Poland settlement	Oct. 29	16	Democracy in	Oct. 29	38
Dyer anti-lynching bill	Dec. 31	11	reparations payments	Dec. 17	11	on Arms Conference	Oct. 1	17
			Republic's third year	Dec. 31	19	on Shantung	Dec. 3	17
E			Germans aid to rebuild France	Oct. 29	18	Japanese Christians and Arms		
Earth move, Seeing the	Oct. 29	24	Germany after Russian trade	Oct. 15	18	Conference	Dec. 3	28
Earth's water drying up	Nov. 5	21	American troops in	Oct. 1	44	navalism, Admiral on	Nov. 12	52
Edison defends questionnaire	Nov. 26	47	pays in goods	Oct. 1	59	plea for publicity	Nov. 26	20
Electric fish-stop	Nov. 26	23	Germany's postage stamps	Dec. 10	58	Premier assassinated	Nov. 19	11
power at million volts	Oct. 22	21	Germ-laden money	Nov. 26	22	treaty scrapped, Anglo-	Dec. 17	16
signs	Oct. 8	24	Germans and antisepsis	Dec. 3	22	Japan's needs and pledges	Dec. 3	5
Electrical arithmetic	Dec. 24	20	Poisoning with disease	Dec. 31	21	official propaganda	Nov. 5	16
test of emotion	Dec. 17	40	Girls' Community Club	Dec. 17	30	"Jazz" art	Oct. 1	29
work, Dangers in	Oct. 29	23	Glacier highway, Mendenhall	Dec. 31	22	Jeritza, Marie	Dec. 17	24
Emotion, Electrical test of	Dec. 17	40	Glasses, See Eye-Glasses			Jobs to fit mental levels	Nov. 5	17
Employees fix salaries	Oct. 22	50	Gliders, German	Oct. 15	44	Jones-Wells controversy	Oct. 1	28
England, Crime decreasing in	Dec. 24	30	Gold booms	Oct. 1	58	Jutland, Real story of	Oct. 8	33
English week, Better	Oct. 29	36	conference, Anglo-Ameri-			K		
Europe, American capital in	Oct. 1	13	can	Nov. 12	72	Kansas Industrial Court	Dec. 31	14
Plans for financing	Dec. 10	10	output, World's	Nov. 19	66	Kato, Admiral Tomosaburo	Dec. 17	34
European air lines	Oct. 15	34	Gorilla, John Daniel	Dec. 10	44	Keller hears Heifetz, Helen	Dec. 31	25
bandits, Outwitting	Oct. 8	46	Governors on Arms Confer-			Kitchener's death in movies	Dec. 24	27
budget balances	Dec. 24	44	ence	Dec. 3	12	Knickerbockers for women	Nov. 5	41
Europe's reading, Central	Oct. 15	25	Grape-seed, Oil from	Dec. 10	57	Korngold, Erich	Dec. 17	25
Eye glasses, Becoming	Oct. 1	21	Grapes for raisins	Oct. 8	73	Ku Klux Klan, Church press		
Warning against	Dec. 24	20	Grasso, Giovanni	Oct. 8	28	on	Oct. 1	30
F			Greece-Turk war	Oct. 29	20	L		
Families, Shrinking	Nov. 19	22	Greece's gloomy outlook	Dec. 24	18	Labor and the packers	Dec. 24	13
Family fallacy, Five-in-a-	Oct. 15	56	Greek war and discontent	Nov. 19	20	Labor Board, Railroad	Dec. 24	11
Farm bloc in Congress	Dec. 24	10	Gum, Metal foil covers for	Nov. 19	23	wage statistics	Nov. 5	8
Fatigue, Accidents due to	Dec. 24	22	H			Child	Nov. 26	32
Financial leadership	Oct. 15	54	Halifax, Rebuilding	Nov. 19	62	Church and	Dec. 10	27
Financing Europe	Dec. 10	10	Handwriting test by camera	Oct. 1	25	editors on unemployment	Nov. 5	10
Finger-print "poroscopy"	Nov. 5	19	Hapsburg, Hungary rejects	Nov. 5	7	Living standards of	Dec. 10	58
Finger-prints in art dispute	Oct. 15	26	Tragedy of Charles	Nov. 19	44	organizing, Chinese	Nov. 5	14
Firemen, Gas-masks for	Oct. 8	66	Hara assassinated, Premier	Nov. 19	11	wages, Railroad	Oct. 29	7
Fisher on free press, Judge	Oct. 29	13	Harding on negro, President	Nov. 19	7	see also Unemployment		
Fishermen's race	Nov. 19	38	Harding's appeal for Russians	Dec. 17	5	Laborers, Protestants and	Nov. 26	30
Fish-stop, Electric	Nov. 26	23	British-American doc-			Lawless age, Our	Oct. 8	30
Fishways for salmon	Oct. 15	20	trine	Nov. 5	5	Laziness, Mental	Nov. 5	54
Floods, Protection from	Oct. 29	24	message to Congress	Dec. 17	9	League of Nations and "Asso-		
Flys die, How	Nov. 5	21	Yorktown speech	Nov. 5	5	ciation" plan	Dec. 10	5
Foeh in America	Dec. 24	32	Harvey's "no alliance" speech	Nov. 26	14	Disarmament and	Oct. 1	7
Foil covers for gum	Nov. 19	23	Heifetz plays for Helen Keller	Dec. 31	25	"	Oct. 8	12
Food for vegetarians	Oct. 8	69	Helium for dirigibles	Oct. 1	22	Court	Oct. 8	16
prospect for winter	Oct. 22	48	Hens in graphic formation	Dec. 10	21	Leonardo's Madonna of the		
Football as a fighting game	Nov. 19	52	Herriek, Attack on Ambassa-			Rocks	Oct. 15	26
Ford and history, Henry	Nov. 26	27	dor	Nov. 5	9	Leverhulme portrait, Price of	Oct. 29	28
Ford on writing, James L.	Dec. 3	24	Histories, Pro-British	Dec. 31	26	Liberia, Religious sects in	Oct. 15	30
Ford's railway wages, Henry	Oct. 15	38	History and Henry Ford	Nov. 26	27	Life, Medical science prolong-		
Foreign debtors, America's	Nov. 5	13	teaching, Dull	Nov. 5	24	ing	Dec. 3	23
Forgery, Detection of	Oct. 1	25	Holland and Pacific problems	Dec. 3	18	on the planets	Nov. 5	18
France, America on defense of	Dec. 31	5	Homes for orphan children	Dec. 17	29	Light, Changing scenes by	Dec. 10	23
and German mark	Nov. 26	18	Homicide statistics	Dec. 17	29	Liquor-making and geology	Nov. 26	59
and land armament	Dec. 3	8	Hospital without wards	Oct. 15	20	Literary criticism, American	Oct. 29	29
Cost of living in	Nov. 26	57	Houses of straw	Dec. 31	20	Literary generations	Dec. 17	26
Germans aid to rebuild	Oct. 29	18	Hughes and diplomats, Secre-			tary	Dec. 10	58
Lord Curzon warns	Dec. 10	14	tary	Dec. 17	38	ers	Dec. 10	58
More books for	Oct. 29	27	Human tropisms	Oct. 1	54	London, Jack	Nov. 5	37
Nobel prize for Anatole	Dec. 3	25	Humor of children	Oct. 22	26	Longfellow, Englishman on	Oct. 22	25
Poll on attitude toward	Dec. 31	5	Hungary again rejects Charles	Nov. 5	7	Luminous watch dials	Dec. 3	57
Protestant growth in	Nov. 5	27	Charles Hapsburg and	Nov. 19	44	Lynching, Bill to halt	Dec. 31	9
retires paper currency	Oct. 22	49	Hylan's hold on New York,			M		
France's Catholic revival	Dec. 31	29	Mayor	Nov. 19	12	Macbeth in one scene	Dec. 31	27
new financial policy	Dec. 17	58	I			MacReady eight miles in air	Dec. 3	39
Free press upheld in Chicago	Oct. 29	13	Ice-cream, "Air-tight"	Nov. 19	21	Mails, Marines to protect	Dec. 3	34
French-British teamwork			"Il Piccolo Marat"	Oct. 1	26	Manhattan, To extend	Dec. 10	18
needed	Nov. 19	18	Immigration law, Faults of	Oct. 1	14	Maps:		
French feeling on disarmament	Oct. 22	5	India wants self-rule	Oct. 15	17	China	Oct. 29	21
Fruit products, Chemistry and	Dec. 10	54	Indian mounds, Corn from	Oct. 8	67	Czecho-Slovakia	Dec. 17	19
G			Inge on Christianity, Dean	Nov. 5	28	Europe, air lines	Oct. 15	34
Gadski's German concert	Nov. 19	26	Insanity, Danger signals of	Nov. 19	60	Europe and Americas	Dec. 10	10
Gainsborough's "Blue Boy"			Insuring the minister	Nov. 26	31	Japan	Dec. 3	6
sold	Nov. 5	22	Interchurch World Movement	Nov. 19	30	Manhattan addition	Dec. 10	18
Galvanic reflex and emotion	Dec. 17	40	Interest, rent, wages, prices	Dec. 3	58	Mt. Everest	Oct. 22	36

Maps:	Date	Page		Date	Page	Poetry, Current:	Date	Page
Pacific	Nov. 12	10	"Peace Portal"	Oct. 8	40	Marvels of Arizona, The	Oct. 1	34
Poland	Dec. 17	19	Pejibaye palm	Oct. 8	22	(Bond)	Oct. 1	34
Sacco-Vanzetti agitation	Dec. 10	36	Pepys street	Oct. 15	27	Morning and Night (Anderson)	Oct. 15	32
United States Census	Oct. 29	10	Philanthropy, Faults of	Nov. 19	31	Mother Manhattan (Siegfried)	Dec. 24	31
"	Dec. 3	10	Philippine independence postponed	Dec. 10	7	Narrow Door, The (Mew)	Oct. 1	34
United States oil and trees	Nov. 10	25	report, Wood's	Dec. 10	7	Noel (Johnson)	Dec. 24	31
Upper Silesia	Oct. 29	16	Photographs, Air real estate	Oct. 29	25	November 11th (Campbell)	Nov. 26	35
Maps by air photography	Nov. 19	22	to teach safety	Nov. 26	24	October (Kenyon)	Oct. 15	32
Marinetti's Surprise Theater	Dec. 3	27	Photography, Maps by air	Nov. 19	22	October (McGee)	Oct. 15	32
Marines protect railway mail	Dec. 3	34	to detect forgery	Oct. 1	25	October (Percy)	Oct. 15	32
Mascagni's new opera	Oct. 1	26	Physically unfit, The	Dec. 24	41	Old Man Winter (Piper)	Oct. 15	32
Meatless diet	Oct. 8	69	Piano, Untuned	Dec. 10	19	Old Wives' Tales (Graves)	Oct. 22	32
Medical education in China	Nov. 5	57	Pike against otter	Dec. 10	48	On the Coming of Our Unknown Hero (Hennessy)	Nov. 26	35
science prolonging life	Dec. 3	23	Pitoeff's Macbeth	Dec. 31	27	One Shall Prevail (Montgomery)	Dec. 17	32
superstitions	Dec. 24	22	Plague menace	Oct. 22	22	Our Unknown Soldier (Cloyne)	Nov. 19	34
Mental laziness	Nov. 5	54	Planets, Life on the	Nov. 5	18	Our Unknown Soldier (Palmer)	Nov. 26	38
levels, Jobs to fit	Nov. 5	17	Poetry, Current:			Panther! Panther! (Wheelock)	Oct. 15	32
Mesopotamia to be restored	Nov. 19	61	Après la Guerre (Lucio)	Oct. 1	34	Passamaquoddy Love Song (Prince)	Oct. 8	38
Mexico, Opera in	Oct. 1	29	Armistice (Going)	Nov. 26	36	Passing of the Unknown Soldier (Owens)	Nov. 26	35
Protestantism in	Dec. 3	30	Armistice Day 1918-1921 (Jordan)	Nov. 12	35	Phantom Fleet, The (Jarrett)	Dec. 17	32
Mexico's economic prospects	Oct. 15	58	Artist's Signature (Thomas)	Dec. 24	31	Philosopher, The (Braley)	Dec. 31	31
reconstruction	Dec. 24	17	Atonement (Kilmer)	Dec. 17	32	Pixies' Plot, The (Phillipotts)	Dec. 24	31
Milk from rice	Dec. 17	23	Autumn Sadness (Sanetomo)	Nov. 5	30	Poet to His Muse, The (Fairweather)	Oct. 22	32
Mine statistics, 1919	Nov. 19	67	Ballade of the Last Night, A (Dunsany)	Dec. 3	32	Sand Dunes (Moreland)	Dec. 31	31
Mineral oils, Refining	Oct. 8	60	Balm (Piper)	Oct. 15	32	Sea Quatrains (Code)	Oct. 15	32
Molasses test for gasoline	Dec. 3	21	Blessing, A (Dearmer)	Oct. 1	34	Sighs (Manyoshu)	Nov. 5	30
Money, Germ-laden	Nov. 26	22	Children and the Shadow, The (Thomas)	Oct. 8	38	Sight and Sound (Percy)	Dec. 31	31
Rise in sterling	Dec. 31	42	Christmas (Ruffner)	Dec. 31	31	Soliloquy for a Third Act (Morley)	Dec. 17	32
Moon's irregularities	Dec. 31	21	Complex (Redman)	Oct. 22	32	Solitary, The (Teasdale)	Oct. 1	34
Motor buses on railroad	Nov. 12	73	Conqueror, The (Boyer)	Dec. 10	31	Song against Children (Kilmer)	Dec. 17	32
Mt. Everest expedition	Oct. 22	34	Cry of the Mother to the Indian Youth (Nivedita)	Nov. 19	34	Sunk Lyonesse (De la Mare)	Oct. 8	38
Mountains and geology	Dec. 3	23	Doll, The (Lowell)	Oct. 22	32	Supreme Sacrifice Hymn (Anon.)	Nov. 26	38
Movie censor, Mother as	Oct. 1	31	Drummond in the Subway (Armstrong)	Oct. 29	34	They (Sassoon)	Nov. 12	35
morals, Cleaning up	Oct. 15	28	Epitaph for the Unknown Soldier (Kohn)	Nov. 26	36	Those Who Sleep in France (Achorn)	Dec. 3	32
music	Nov. 5	23	Evening Hour, The (Gokyoku)	Nov. 5	30	To Michael (Gibson)	Nov. 12	35
volcano and earthquake	Nov. 19	23	Flying-Fish Sailor, The (C. F. S.)	Dec. 3	32	To Peace (W. W. M.)	Dec. 31	31
Movies, Kitchener's death in	Dec. 24	27	From the Line (Kerr)	Nov. 12	35	To Shelley (Loomis)	Dec. 24	31
misrepresent America	Nov. 26	28	Giardino Pubblico (Sittwell)	Oct. 29	34	To the Recruitin' Sergeant (Dawson)	Nov. 12	35
recreational defects	Oct. 22	20	Golden Step, The (Robinson)	Dec. 10	31	To the Younger Generation (Dodd)	Dec. 31	31
Talking	Dec. 3	20	Gondoliers, The (Seaman)	Nov. 19	34	Trails (Stork)	Dec. 24	31
Munitions, Makers of	Nov. 19	48	Hero and Leander (Macleod)	Nov. 5	30	Tramp Songs (Piper)	Oct. 15	32
Murder statistics	Dec. 17	29	Holy Stall, The (Johnson)	Dec. 24	31	Turn in the Road, The (Dorset)	Oct. 22	32
Music, American	Nov. 19	29	Home-keepers, The (LeCron)	Oct. 1	34	Under Roof (Piper)	Oct. 15	32
Movie	Nov. 5	23	Hoping Against Hope (Sanetomo)	Nov. 5	30	Underground River, The (Sanetomo)	Nov. 5	30
Return of German	Nov. 19	26	Hora Novissima (Benson)	Nov. 19	34	Unemployed! (VanCleve)	Nov. 5	30
			I Want to Go Home (Bishop)	Nov. 12	35	Unknown (Cardozo)	Nov. 26	38
			I Would Give Gold (Jastrow)	Dec. 3	32	Unknown? (Chapman)	Nov. 26	35
			Illusions of War, The (LeGallienne)	Dec. 30	31	Unknown, The (Kemp)	Nov. 26	35
			In a Warm Corner (Campbell)	Dec. 10	31	Unknown Dead, The (Rathorn)	Nov. 26	35
			In After Days (Dobson)	Oct. 8	38	Unknown Soldier Armistice Day at Arlington, The (Rice)	Nov. 26	36
			In Arlington (Mead)	Nov. 26	38	Unknown Soldier, The (Thomson)	Nov. 26	38
			In Dublin Town (Stephens)	Nov. 19	34	Unknown Soldier Speaks, The (Ruffner)	Nov. 26	38
			In the Tender Irish Weather (Middleton)	Nov. 5	30	Voice of the Unknown Dead (Stotesbury)	Dec. 10	31
			Japanese Lyrics (Ozaki)	Nov. 5	30	Wall Street (Fraser)	Nov. 19	34
			Jilt, The (Lee)	Dec. 10	31	Wanderlust (Nevin)	Nov. 19	34
			Journey, The (Le Mesurier)	Oct. 3	34	Who Is This That Cometh with Bloodstained Garments? (MacFarland)	Nov. 26	38
			La Danseuse (Cranmer)	Dec. 10	31	Poland and Czecho-Slovakia	Dec. 17	19
			Leds of the Golden Star (Chaffee)	Nov. 26	38	gets Silesian mines	Oct. 29	16
			Lawyer's Tale, The (Graves)	Oct. 8	38	Population, Density of	Oct. 29	11
			Le Petit Manoir (Garvin)	Nov. 5	30	Gain and loss in	Dec. 3	11
			Little Road, The (Mills)	Oct. 8	38			
			Lotus Song (B. L. S.)	Nov. 5	30			
			Lover Since Childhood, A (Graves)	Oct. 29	34			

	Date	Page		Date	Page		Date	Page
Pork and corn	Dec. 31	42	Russian famine victims	Dec. 10	26	Trackless trolley	Nov. 26	25
"Portal of Peace," Blaine	Oct. 8	40	gold gone	Oct. 1	56	Travel, Winter	Dec. 17	42
Porto Rico denounces Governor	Dec. 10	12	relief and Soviets	Oct. 8	18	Trees and oil-fields	Nov. 19	25
Potash in Texas	Oct. 8	73	trade, Germany after	Oct. 15	18	Trolley plan, New York	Oct. 15	8
Power at a million volts	Oct. 22	21	Russia's communist religion	Dec. 3	29	Trackless	Nov. 26	25
Volcano steam	Oct. 22	19	new bourgeoisie	Dec. 24	19	Tropisms, Human	Oct. 1	54
Preacher, Insuring the	Nov. 26	31	Ruth, Babe	Oct. 1	40	Trust, Prison for building	Dec. 10	11
Preachers' need of critics	Nov. 19	32	Ruth at the bat, Babe	Oct. 1	43	Tunnel-building machine	Nov. 19	24
Training	Oct. 8	32				Turco-Greek war	Oct. 29	20
Price deflation, Inequality of	Nov. 26	54	S			Typhoid and motoring	Oct. 22	22
Prices higher	Oct. 8	9	Sacco and Vanzetti case	Nov. 5	9			
wages, interest, rent	Dec. 3	58		Dec. 10	34	U		
Prohibition and bootlegging	Oct. 22	45	Safety, Photographs to teach	Nov. 26	24	Unemployed, British wealth		
"medical beer"	Nov. 19	13	Sailors, Home for	Dec. 31	30	for	Nov. 5	16
enforcement failures	Oct. 15	12	Salmon cannery, Largest	Oct. 1	51	Unemployment, Church and	Oct. 15	29
Prohibition in Norway	Dec. 10	17	Fishways for	Oct. 15	23	Conference	Oct. 15	5
Salvation Army on	Oct. 8	32	Salvation Army on prohibition	Oct. 8	32	results	Oct. 29	14
under ridicule	Dec. 17	28	Sargent's Boston paintings	Nov. 26	26	decreasing	Oct. 29	14
Protestant neglect of sick	Oct. 15	30	Saving increases	Nov. 26	56	Labor editors on	Nov. 5	10
Protestants and laborers	Nov. 26	30	School abolishes exams	Dec. 3	27	in Britain	Oct. 15	15
Pueblo's flood protection	Oct. 29	24	histories, Pro-British	Dec. 31	26	Unemployment, World	Oct. 1	14
Pulitzer airplane race	Nov. 19	53	Schools and Arms Conference	Dec. 3	12	"	Oct. 22	17
Punishment passing, Corporal	Oct. 15	29	Bible in	Oct. 29	32			
			Science, Bolshevism fatal to	Dec. 10	25	V		
R			Seal-hunting from the air	Nov. 5	20	Vanderbilt's motor trip,		
Race, Fishermen's	Nov. 19	38	Seaman's Church Institute	Dec. 31	30	Cornelius, Jr.	Oct. 15	48
Radio station, Largest	Dec. 10	20	Shakespeare, A play about	Dec. 24	24	Vanderlip's European plans		
Railroad freight cars rebuilt	Oct. 22	23	Shakespearean players passing	Nov. 5	23	F. A.	Dec. 10	10
Labor Board adjustments	Dec. 24	11	Shantung controversy	Dec. 3	17	Vanzetti and Sacco case	Nov. 5	9
mergers	Oct. 22	10	Shaw's political pessimism	Nov. 19	27	"	Dec. 10	34
motor bus	Nov. 12	73	Sherman law violators	Dec. 10	11	Vatican, Diplomats to the	Oct. 29	30
rates and wages	Oct. 29	7	Shipping in 1920, World	Oct. 29	51	Vermont, Church unity in	Oct. 1	32
Smallest	Dec. 17	22	Shops painted white	Dec. 24	22	Volcano, Movie	Nov. 19	23
wage statistics	Nov. 5	8	Sick, Protestant neglect of	Oct. 15	30	Steam power from	Oct. 22	19
Railroads, Transcontinental	Nov. 5	58	Signs, Electric	Oct. 8	24			
Railway bandits, Marines vs.	Dec. 3	34	Silesian settlement	Oct. 29	16	W		
bill, British	Oct. 8	75	Skin and galvanic reflex	Dec. 17	40	Wages, prices, interest, rent	Dec. 3	58
cars, Rough use of	Oct. 29	23	Slavery of Chinese children	Dec. 10	28	Walpole vs. Drinkwater	Dec. 31	25
plan, New York street	Oct. 15	8	Sleep of children	Dec. 10	21	War costs	Nov. 12	16
Rainmakers	Dec. 10	19	Smuts on Conference, J. C.	Dec. 17	19	"	Nov. 12	18
Raisin industry	Oct. 8	73	Snake charm a bird? Can a	Dec. 10	52	debts and family income	Oct. 15	57
Read, Forgetting how to	Nov. 5	25	Soaps that fade dyes	Dec. 17	22	Ward, Briton defends Artemus	Dec. 17	25
Red Cross, After-war work of	Nov. 12	31	"Social Clinic"	Oct. 8	31	Warehousing corn	Nov. 19	64
Reducing, Irvin Cobb on	Oct. 22	38	Soldier Hero, Samuel Woodfill	Nov. 26	40	Warfare, Chemical	Nov. 12	28
Reindeer, Raising	Oct. 8	25	Speech week, Better	Oct. 29	36	"	Dec. 24	8
Religion and science	Nov. 5	28	Spirits, Belief in evil	Dec. 3	30	Watch dials, Luminous	Dec. 3	57
sports	Dec. 3	29	Sports and religion	Dec. 3	29	springs, Breaking of	Dec. 24	23
Dean Inge on	Nov. 5	28	Stammerers, Curing	Oct. 8	62	Water drying up, Earth's	Nov. 5	21
in France, Protestant	Nov. 5	27	Star-Spangled Banner, Last			Watson attacks A. E. F. Senator	Nov. 26	16
See also Church			verse of	Dec. 3	23	Wells at Conference, H. G.	Dec. 17	26
Religious sectarianism	Dec. 31	29	Stars, Life on the	Nov. 5	18	-Jones controversy	Oct. 1	28
Rent, interest, wages, prices	Dec. 3	58	Steel and disarmament	Dec. 3	14	White paint for shops	Dec. 24	22
Republican weather	Oct. 8	12	strike, Church report on	Nov. 19	30	Who's who at the Conference	Nov. 12	37
Republicans win in New Mexico	Oct. 1	12	wages reduced	Oct. 1	58	Winter, How to keep young in	Dec. 17	41
Restaurant, Moving platform	Dec. 24	21	Sterling, Rise in	Dec. 31	42	travel	Dec. 10	42
Reynolds' "Tragic Muse" sold	Nov. 5	22	Stores, Department	Dec. 17	58	Wives, Healthy and happy	Oct. 8	23
Rice, Milk from	Dec. 17	23	Strauss in America, Richard	Nov. 19	26	Woman's advance in Far East	Dec. 24	29
Rivers flowing underground	Nov. 5	21	Straw fuel	Oct. 1	24	Women at the Arms Conference		
Road upheavals, Concrete	Dec. 10	21	houses	Dec. 31	20	ence	Nov. 26	48
Rock and rye	Nov. 26	59	Street car vs. automobile	Dec. 31	21	Britain's surplus	Oct. 22	15
Rogers groups, John	Nov. 19	28	Submarines in the Conference	Dec. 3	16	Knickerbockers for	Nov. 5	41
Roosevelt, Intimate books on	Nov. 5	32	Lost and saved	Dec. 31	32	Married	Oct. 8	23
Russia and Arms Conference	Nov. 19	17	Suicide increase	Oct. 22	23	Women's chances in Dominions	Nov. 19	19
and Baltic Union	Oct. 8	20	Sun's heat, Mystery of	Dec. 31	23	Wood preservation, Hypodermic	Dec. 31	22
Famine truce in	Oct. 1	20	Syria, French democratizing	Oct. 1	18	mie	Dec. 31	22
fatal to science	Dec. 10	25				Woodfill, Samuel	Nov. 26	40
in transformation	Oct. 22	18	T			Wood's Philippines report	Dec. 10	7
President's appeal for	Dec. 17	5	Talking, Evolution of	Nov. 26	29	World armies	Nov. 12	14
Prison life in	Dec. 10	42	movies	Dec. 3	20	navies	Nov. 12	12
Russian cooperatives	Dec. 17	17	Tariff making, British	Oct. 1	56	shipping, 1920	Oct. 29	51
debt offer	Nov. 19	14	Tax bill, Penrose	Oct. 8	14			
famine and Bolshevism	Dec. 31	17	law, New	Dec. 10	8	X		
fund appeal	Dec. 10	27	Tear bombs for police	Oct. 15	22	X-Rays more powerful	Oct. 15	23
"	Dec. 31	13	Theater, Marinetti's Surprise	Dec. 3	27			
tests Lenin	Oct. 29	19	Tin foil covers for gum	Nov. 19	23	Z		
			Tire prices	Dec. 10	58	ZR-2, Helium and the	Oct. 1	22
			Torpedo, Aerial wireless	Nov. 26	13			

INDEX OF AUTHORS

A			Date	Page	F			Date	Page
Achorn, Erik	Dec.	3	32		Fabre, Jean Henri	Dec.	10	52	
Adachi Kinnosuke	Dec.	17	34		Fairweather, E. Lyndon	Dec.	24	39	
Alden, Carroll Storrs	Dec.	31	34		Felton, Samuel E.	Oct.	22	32	
Allen, Henry J.	Oct.	29	36		Fernald, James C.	Dec.	24	12	
"	Dec.	3	13		Fischer, Martin H.	Oct.	29	36	
"	Dec.	31	14		Fisher, Harry M.	Dec.	17	22	
Andersen, Hans Christian	Nov.	5	42		Fiske, Bradley A.	Oct.	29	14	
Anderson, Maxwell	Oct.	15	32		Fletcher, J. S.	Nov.	12	24	
Anderson, William H.	Oct.	15	13		Fleurbaey, Svend	Dec.	3	42	
Armstrong, Hamilton Fish	Oct.	29	34		Fleuron, Svend	Dec.	10	48	
Atkinson, Mary Irene	Dec.	17	29		Foch, Marshal Ferdinand	Dec.	10	48	
Austin, O. P.	Nov.	12	17		Foch, Marshal Ferdinand	Dec.	24	32	
B					Forbes, W. Cameron	Dec.	10	7	
B. L. S.	Nov.	5	30		"	Dec.	12	38	
Bailey, Margery	Nov.	5	50		Ford, James L.	Dec.	3	24	
Bainville, Jacques	Dec.	17	27		Fosdick, Harry Emerson	Dec.	3	28	
Baldwin, B. T.	Oct.	15	22		Fowle, A. A.	Nov.	19	41	
Balfour, Arthur J.	Nov.	5	4		Fowle, Leonard M.	Nov.	19	42	
"	Nov.	26	9		Frame, Mrs.	Dec.	24	29	
Barbour, Ralph Henry	Nov.	5	42		Frampton, A. Ellis	Nov.	26	24	
Barry, Robert	Dec.	10	6		Francis, Philip	Nov.	26	7	
Bastin, S. Leonard	Oct.	29	24		Frank, Glenn	Oct.	22	28	
Baxter, Percival P.	Dec.	3	12		Fraser, Jack	Nov.	19	34	
Beaux, Cecilia	Oct.	15	24		Frothingham, Thomas G.	Oct.	8	33	
Beck, James M.	Oct.	8	30		Fuller, Henry B.	Dec.	24	25	
Bell, Clive	Oct.	1	29		Fullerton, Hugh S.	Oct.	1	40	
Benes, Eduard	Dec.	17	19		G				
Benét, Laura	Dec.	17	32		Gabriel, Gilbert W.	Oct.	1	26	
Bennett, Henry H.	Oct.	8	68		Galsworthy, John	Oct.	29	43	
Benson, Arthur H. T.	Nov.	19	34		Gardner, Roy	Dec.	3	36	
Benson, E. F.	Oct.	8	54		Garvin, Viola	Nov.	5	30	
Bianchi, Julio	Oct.	22	11		Gay, John	Dec.	24	41	
Bishop, C. M.	Nov.	12	9		Gibbs, Sir Philip	Dec.	24	36	
Bishop, Charles B.	Nov.	12	35		Gibson, Wilfrid Wilson	Nov.	12	35	
Bishop, Warren	Oct.	22	19		Gilbreth, Frank B.	Dec.	24	22	
Blaine, John J.	Dec.	3	12		Gilbreth, Lillian M.	Dec.	24	22	
Bliss, Tasker H.	Nov.	12	32		Gilman, Bradley	Nov.	5	32	
Blythe, Samuel G.	Nov.	12	9		"	Dec.	24	37	
Bodman, Harold C.	Oct.	1	38		Goddard, Henry Herbert	Nov.	5	17	
Bogart, E. L.	Nov.	12	18		Going, Charles Buxton	Nov.	26	36	
Bok, Edward	Nov.	5	42		Gokoku	Nov.	5	30	
Bond, Josiah	Oct.	1	34		Goldberg, Isaac	Dec.	3	25	
Booth, Evangeline	Oct.	8	32		Golla, Dr.	Dec.	17	40	
Borah, Senator W. E.	Nov.	12	24		Gorman, Herbert S.	Dec.	3	26	
"	Nov.	26	7		Govortzeff, A.	Oct.	29	19	
"	Dec.	10	7		Gould, George M.	Dec.	24	20	
Borden, Sir Robert L.	Nov.	12	24		Gounaris, Premier	Nov.	19	20	
Borisoff, A.	Dec.	24	19		Grasty, Charles H.	Dec.	17	12	
Bowes, Julian	Oct.	15	24		Graves, Robert	Oct.	8	38	
Bowie, C. P.	Oct.	22	20		"	Oct.	22	32	
Bowie, William	Dec.	3	23		"	Oct.	29	34	
Boyer, Jacques	Nov.	26	22		Greenwood, Ernest	Oct.	1	14	
Boyer, Lucien	Dec.	10	31		Gregor, Eimer Russell	Nov.	5	42	
Boyle, Emmet D.	Dec.	3	55		Gribs, William Elliot	Nov.	5	50	
Braley, Berton	Dec.	31	31		Groesbeck, Alex. J.	Dec.	3	12	
Briand, Aristide	Oct.	22	5		Guthrie, John D.	Dec.	31	22	
"	Nov.	12	24		H				
"	Dec.	3	16		Haas, Walter Stanley	Dec.	31	32	
Bridge, Sir Cyprian A. G.	Nov.	26	10		Hackett, Frances	Nov.	12	29	
Briggs, Cyril V.	Nov.	19	9		Hagedorn, Hermann	Dec.	24	38	
Brisbane, Arthur	Nov.	19	14		Halloway, Emory	Dec.	24	41	
"	Nov.	26	7		Hamilton, J. G.	Nov.	26	12	
Brooks, Benjamin T.	Oct.	8	60		Hannay, David	Oct.	8	36	
Broun, Heywood	Nov.	12	29		Hapsburg, Charles	Nov.	19	44	
Brownell, Agnes May	Nov.	5	50		Hara, Takashi	Nov.	12	24	
Bruce, H. Addington	Oct.	29	36		Hard, William	Nov.	12	26	
Bury, Howard	Oct.	22	34		Hardee, Cary A.	Dec.	3	13	
C					Harding, President W. G.	Nov.	5	6	
C. F. S.	Dec.	3	32		"	Nov.	12	9	
Cahen, G. M.	Oct.	15	18		"	Nov.	12	24	
Caine, Hall	Oct.	29	48		"	Nov.	19	7	
Calder, Senator W. M.	Oct.	22	10		"	Dec.	17	5	
Calgett, W. H.	Nov.	26	38		"	Dec.	17	9	
Campbell, Archibald Y.	Dec.	10	31		Hardwicke, Thomas W.	Dec.	3	13	
Campbell, Frank E.	Nov.	26	35		Harper, Roland M.	Nov.	19	25	
Campbell, Thomas E.	Dec.	3	55		Hart, Louis F.	Dec.	3	56	
Canby, Henry Seidel	Nov.	12	29		Hart, William S.	Nov.	5	44	
Candler, Martha	Oct.	29	31		Hartley, George Inness	Nov.	5	50	
Cannon, Cornelia J.	Nov.	19	31		Harvey, George	Nov.	26	14	
Capper, Senator Arthur	Nov.	26	12		Hatton, Richard	Nov.	12	7	
"	Dec.	24	10		Hawksworth, Hallam	Nov.	5	44	
Cardozo, Frederic T.	Nov.	26	38		Hawley, L. F.	Oct.	1	48	
Carey, Robert D.	Dec.	3	55		Heath, W. P.	Nov.	19	21	
Carroll, Lewis	Nov.	5	50		Hellwig, E. W.	Dec.	17	20	
Carson, Jessie	Oct.	29	27						
Caruso, Enrico	Oct.	8	44						
Casserly, Gordon	Nov.	5	50						
Cecil, Lord Robert	Oct.	8	12						
Chaffee, Lorena Davison	Nov.	26	38						
Chamberlayne, E. S.	Oct.	8	52						
Chapman, Arthur	Nov.	26	35						
Chenery, William L.	Oct.	29	15						
Childers, Erskine	Dec.	17	8						
Claudy, C. H.	Oct.	22	44						
Clemenceau, Georges	Oct.	22	24						
Cloyne, Arthur Newberry	Nov.	19	34						
Clynes, J. R.	Dec.	31	17						
Coale, James J.	Nov.	26	30						
Coatsworth, Elizabeth J.	Oct.	8	38						
Cobb, Irvin	Oct.	22	38						
Code, Grant H.	Oct.	15	32						
Cody, Mary R.	Nov.	5	42						
Cohalan, Daniel F.	Dec.	17	5						
Colby, Frank Moore	Nov.	26	29						
Colvin, Sidney	Dec.	24	41						
Connolly, James B.	Nov.	19	38						
Contremoulins, G.	Oct.	15	23						
Conway, Sir Martin	Oct.	22	36						
Cooper, Robert A.	Dec.	3	13						
Cory, David	Nov.	5	50						
Courtney, W. L.	Oct.	22	25						
Cousins, W. S.	Dec.	31	42						
Cox, Channing H.	Dec.	3	12						
Crane, Jacob L. Jr.	Nov.	19	62						
Cranmer, Elsie Paterson	Dec.	10	31						
Cunningham, Alyse	Dec.	10	44						
Curtin, Jeremiah	Nov.	5	42						
Curtis, H. D.	Dec.	31	23						
Curzon, Lord	Dec.	10	14						
D									
Daly, Charles D.	Nov.	19	52						
Dane, Clemence	Dec.	24	24						
Darst, James E.	Dec.	24	32						
D'Avenel, Viscount	Dec.	31	29						
Davidson, E. W.	Oct.	15	21						
Davis, D. W.	Dec.	3	54						
Davison, E. L.	Dec.	31	25						
Dawes, Charles G.	Dec.	17	10						
Dawson, Coningsby	Nov.	12	30						
Dawson, George C.	Nov.	12	35						
Dearmer, Geoffrey	Oct.	1	34						
De Booke, Lord Willoughby	Dec.	24	39						
De la Mare, Walter	Oct.	8	38						
De Lipsky, Nicholas	Dec.	10	23						
Dernburg, Bernhard	Nov.	26	18						
D'Estournelles, Baron	Nov.	12	24						
Devine, Edward T.	Nov.	19	32						
Dewar, Arthur C.	Dec.	24	27						
Dewey, Julia M.	Nov.	5	42						
Dickens, Charles	Nov.	5	42						
Dillon, E. J.	Oct.	1	36						
"	Dec.	24	17						
Dixon, Joseph M.	Dec.	3	54						
Dixon, Winifred H.	Dec.	31	36						
Dobson, Austin	Oct.	8	38						
Dodd, Lee Wilson	Dec.	31	31						
Dodge, Louis	Nov.	5	42						
Dorset, E.	Oct.	22	32						
Dos Passos, John	Nov.	12	29						
Downes, William Howe	Nov.	26	26						
Drach, George	Oct.	22	30						
Drexel, Constance	Nov.	26	48						
Drinkwater, John	Dec.	31	26						
DuBois, W. E. B.	Nov.	19	9						
Dudley, Bide	Nov.	5	50						
Dunlap, Laura C.	Oct.	8	31						
Dunn, Arthur Wallace	Nov.	12	9						
Dunn, D. M.	Nov.	5	20						
Dunsany, Lord	Dec.	3	32						
Du Pont, Pierre S.	Nov.	19	48						
Dupuy, Paul	Dec.	17	27						
Duranty, Walter	Dec.	3	29						
E									
Eaton, Walter Prichard	Nov.	19	28						
Edison, Thomas A.	Nov.	26	47						
Einaudi, Luigi	Dec.	10	17						
Evarts, Hal G.	Dec.	24	36						

	Date	Page		Date	Page		Date	Page
Henderson, Arthur	Nov. 12	24	Le Mesurier, L.	Oct. 1	34	N		
Hennessy, Roland Burke	Nov. 26	35	Lempp, Herr	Dec. 31	21	Neff, Pat M.	Dec. 3	54
Hibben, John Grier	Nov. 12	24	Lemox-Simpson, B.	Nov. 12	62	Nevin, Hardwicke	Nov. 19	34
Hiehens, W. L.	Oct. 22	17	Lesky, Z.	Dec. 17	17	Newman, Ernest	Dec. 31	24
Hill, David Jayne	Nov. 26	15	Lewis, Isabel M.	Dec. 31	21	Nilsson, Hjalmar	Dec. 3	21
Hobson, J. H.	Dec. 17	12	Lewis, W. Lee	Dec. 24	9	Nivedita, Sister	Nov. 19	34
Hoffman, Frederick L.	Dec. 17	29	Linderman, Frank B.	Nov. 5	45	Norman, Henderson D.	Dec. 24	38
Hogue, Richard W.	Oct. 1	31	Lloyd George, David	Oct. 15	15	Norris, Charles G.	Oct. 29	46
Hooper, Ben W.	Dec. 24	11	"	Oct. 22	17	Norris, George W.	Oct. 15	57
Hoover, Herbert C.	Nov. 12	24	"	Nov. 12	24	"	Nov. 12	16
"	Dec. 31	13	"	Dec. 17	17	North, Grace May	Nov. 5	52
Huddleston, Sisley	Oct. 22	16	Locard, Edmond	Nov. 5	19	Noyes, M. S.	Dec. 10	54
Hughes, Secretary C. E.	Nov. 26	8	Lomax, Montague	Dec. 3	30			
"	Dec. 3	9	Loomis, Charles Grant	Dec. 24	31	O		
Huneker, James	Dec. 24	37	Lord, F. Townley	Dec. 3	29	Obregon, Alvaro	Oct. 1	36
Hunt, Frazier	Oct. 29	38	Loucheur, Louis	Oct. 29	18	Ochakovsky, I.	Dec. 10	42
Hunting, Gardner	Nov. 5	52	London, Charnian	Nov. 5	37	O'Connell, Cardinal W. H.	Nov. 10	28
Huntington, Henry S.	Oct. 22	29	Lovejoy, Owen R.	Nov. 26	32	O'Kane, Walter Collins	Nov. 5	46
Hutchinson, A. S. M.	Dec. 3	46	Lovett, Robert S.	Oct. 22	11	Olcott, Ben W.	Dec. 3	56
Hyde, Arthur M.	Dec. 3	12	Lowell, Amy	Oct. 22	32	O'Leary, Grattan	Nov. 19	51
Hylan, John F.	Oct. 15	9	Lucas, E. V.	Dec. 24	36	Owens, Vilda Sauvage	Nov. 26	35
"	Nov. 19	12	Lucio	Oct. 1	34			
I			Lunareharsky	Dec. 10	25	P		
Iden, V. G.	Oct. 29	22	Lynde, Francis	Nov. 5	52	Packard, Winthrop	Dec. 10	50
Inge, W. R.	Nov. 5	28				Pal, Bepin Chandra	Oct. 15	17
Ireland, Merritte W.	Nov. 12	31	M			Palmer, Mitchell	Nov. 19	13
Irwin, Will	Nov. 12	18	McAdoo, W. G.	Nov. 26	7	Palmer, Frederick	Dec. 3	42
"	Nov. 12	30	McAll, Reginald L.	Nov. 5	27	Parker, John M.	Dec. 3	13
J			McCartney, Maxwell H. H.	Oct. 22	7	Parmer, Virginia Nelson	Nov. 26	38
James, Edwin L.	Oct. 1	7	McCoy, Samuel	Dec. 24	34	Patrick, G. T. W.	Oct. 22	20
James, William	Nov. 12	15	McCray, Warren T.	Dec. 3	12	Patterson, Ada	Dec. 17	30
Jarrett, Cora Hardy	Dec. 17	32	McFee, Inez	Nov. 5	45	Peabody, Mrs. Henry W.	Dec. 24	29
Jastrow, Stash	Dec. 3	32	McGarry, William A.	Oct. 15	22	Peffer, Nathaniel	Oct. 29	38
Jeffers, LeRoy	Nov. 5	36	McGee, Margaret	Oct. 15	32	Perey, William Alexander	Oct. 15	32
Jeffreys, Harold	Dec. 10	19	McGovern, Chauncey	Oct. 1	25	"	Dec. 31	31
Jermame, W. W.	Oct. 15	12	Melisaac, F. J.	Dec. 24	37	Perkins, Lucy Fitch	Nov. 5	48
Johnson, Gaylord	Nov. 5	44	McKelvie, Samuel R.	Dec. 3	13	Pershing, John J.	Nov. 12	24
Johnson, Owen	Dec. 3	49	McKenna, Stephen	Oct. 8	56	"	Nov. 26	40
Johnson, M. M.	Dec. 24	31	McMaster, W. H.	Dec. 3	12	Phillipotts, Eden	Dec. 3	48
Jones, Edgar DeWitt	Dec. 31	29	McNutt, William Slavens	Oct. 15	40	"	Dec. 24	31
Jones, H. A.	Oct. 1	28	"	Nov. 19	48	Pinthus, Kurt	Oct. 1	27
Jordan, Ethel Blair	Nov. 12	35	McRae, Thomas C.	Dec. 3	13	Piper, Edwin Ford	Oct. 15	32
Jusserand, Jules J.	Nov. 12	24	Mabey, Charles R.	Dec. 3	55	Pitkin, Walter B.	Nov. 26	29
K			MaeFarland, Mary L. D.	Nov. 26	38	Pope Benedict XV.	Nov. 12	24
Kaltenborn, H. V.	Oct. 22	5	Macfie, Ronald Campbell	Dec. 17	40	Popenoe, Paul	Nov. 5	17
Kato, Admiral Tomosaburo	Nov. 12	24	Macleod, J. T. G.	Nov. 5	30	Popenoe, Wilson	Oct. 8	22
"	Nov. 26	9	Manyoshu	Nov. 5	30	Porter, Jane	Nov. 5	50
"	Dec. 3	6	Martel, E. A.	Nov. 5	21	Pratt, Thomas B.	Oct. 29	50
Kelland, Clarence B.	Nov. 5	52	Martin, Edward S.	Dec. 24	28	Preus, J. A. O.	Dec. 3	12
Kellogg, Vernon	Dec. 10	26	Martin, Frederick	Oct. 8	62	Price, B. K.	Dec. 3	22
Kelly, Fred C.	Oct. 8	70	Mathews, Franklin K.	Nov. 5	45	Price, Theodore H.	Oct. 15	6
Kemal, Ali	Oct. 29	20	Matthew, W. D.	Nov. 5	18	Prince, John D.	Oct. 8	38
Kemp, Harry	Nov. 26	35	Maurice, Sir Frederick	Nov. 12	24	Pyle, Katharine	Nov. 5	48
Kennedy, John B.	Dec. 31	27	Mead, Edna	Nov. 26	38			
Kennedy, John S.	Dec. 31	28	Mechem, Merritt C.	Dec. 3	55	Q		
Kenworthy, Lieut. - Comman-			Meighen, Arthur	Nov. 19	51	Queen, W. M.	Dec. 17	23
der	Nov. 12	24	Merz, Charles	Nov. 26	12			
Kenyon, Bernice Lesbia	Oct. 15	32	"	Dec. 3	7	R		
Kerr, R. Watson	Nov. 12	35	Mew, Charlotte	Oct. 1	34	Rabak, Frank	Dec. 10	57
Kilby, Thomas E.	Dec. 3	13	Middleton, Edgar C.	Nov. 5	20	Radek, Karl	Oct. 8	18
Kilmer, Aline	Dec. 17	32	Middleton, Lillian	Nov. 5	30	Rankin, Carroll Watson	Nov. 5	49
Kimmins, C. W.	Oct. 22	26	Miller, Arthur M.	Nov. 26	59	Rankine, A. O.	Dec. 3	20
Kloeckner, Privy Councilor	Oct. 15	17	Miller, Leo E.	Nov. 5	52	Rathenau, Walter	Oct. 29	18
Knappen, Theodore M.	Nov. 12	28	Miller, Nathan L.	Dec. 3	12	Rathom, John F.	Nov. 26	35
Knopf, Alfred A.	Oct. 15	25	Miller, Warren H.	Nov. 5	46	Raymond, E. T.	Oct. 8	26
Kohn, Annette	Nov. 26	36	Mills, Ellen Morrill	Oct. 8	38	Redman, Ben Ray	Oct. 22	32
Korngold, Erich	Dec. 17	24	Mitchell, Lebbeus	Nov. 5	46	Reed, John H.	Oct. 15	30
Krehbiel, H. E.	Nov. 19	26	Molesworth, Mary L.	Nov. 5	52	Reid, Paul S.	Dec. 24	21
"	Dec. 17	24	Monroe, James	Nov. 12	46	Reily, E. M.	Dec. 10	12
"	Dec. 24	25	Montgomery, Roselle M.	Dec. 17	32	Reinsch, Paul S.	Oct. 15	9
"	Dec. 31	24	Moore, I. Foster	Nov. 5	21	Restortziff, M.	Dec. 10	25
Kruttchnitt, Julius	Oct. 29	8	Moore, R. B.	Oct. 1	22	Rhys, Grace	Nov. 5	49
"			Moreland, John R.	Dec. 31	31	Rice, Grantland	Nov. 26	36
L			Moresco, E.	Dec. 3	18	Richardson, William D.	Oct. 15	19
LaFollette, Senator R. M.	Dec. 24	5	Morgan, Ephraim F.	Dec. 3	13	Richet, Charles	Dec. 3	22
Lake, Everett J.	Dec. 3	12	Morley, Christopher	Dec. 17	32	Ridder, Bernard H.	Dec. 31	41
Lamache, Gustave	Dec. 31	20	Morrow, Edwin P.	Dec. 3	13	Rideout, Henry M.	Oct. 8	51
Lamb, David C.	Oct. 22	15	Morse, Lucy Gibbons	Nov. 5	46	Riis, Roger William	Oct. 8	46
Lamprey, L.	Nov. 5	45	Moses, Montrose J.	Nov. 5	46	Ritchie, Albert C.	Dec. 3	13
Lange, Louis Christian	Oct. 8	13	Moulton, Robert H.	Oct. 1	23	Rizer, Edward F.	Oct. 29	24
Langle, S. P.	Dec. 17	22	Mowrer, Paul Scott	Oct. 1	7	Robertson, J. B. A.	Dec. 3	54
Lauck, W. Jett	Nov. 5	8	"	Oct. 22	6	Robertson, Sir William	Dec. 24	36
Lausanne, Stephane	Dec. 3	16	"	Dec. 3	9	Robinson, Anne Johnson	Dec. 10	31
Lawrence, D. H.	Oct. 29	34	Muhse, A. C.	Oct. 1	24	Robinson, Corinne Roosevelt	Nov. 5	32
LeCron, Helen Cowles	Oct. 1	34	Muhse, F. F.	Oct. 1	24	"	Dec. 24	38
Lee, Agnes	Dec. 10	31	Murphy, Charles	Nov. 19	12	Robinson, Edwin Arlington	Dec. 24	38
Lees, G. F. Frederick	Nov. 5	19	Murphy, Frank G.	Oct. 1	21	Robinson, James Harvey	Dec. 24	38
LeGallienne, Richard	Dec. 10	31	Muskowitz, Henry	Nov. 19	64	Roosevelt, Kermit	Dec. 24	39
"			Myers, D. S.	Nov. 26	31	Roosevelt, Theodore	Nov. 5	32
"						Rostand, Edmond	Dec. 24	38
"						Ruffner, Joseph, Jr.	Nov. 26	38

	Date	Page		Date	Page		Date	Page
Ruffner, Joseph, Jr.	Dec. 31	31	Stokes, Harold Phelps	Dec. 17	38	Vincee, Charles	Dec. 24	39
Russell, George W.	Dec. 17	7	Stone, Melville E.	Dec. 24	36	Vogt, Paul L.	Oct. 1	32
Russell, L. e M.	Dec. 3	13	Stork, Charles Wharton	Dec. 24	31			
S			Stotesbury, Herbert	Dec. 10	31	W		
Sadero, Geni	Oct. 8	44	Straton, John Roach	Oct. 15	28	W. W. M.	Dec. 31	31
Samoiloff	Dec. 10	24	Sullivan, Alan	Nov. 5	53	Waite, Helen Elmira	Dec. 3	26
Samuel, Sir Herbert	Nov. 5	26	Sullivan, Mark	Oct. 22	9	Walker, J. Bernard	Nov. 12	12
Sanetomo	Nov. 5	30		Dec. 17	27	Walker, Leslie J.	Oct. 22	30
San Souci, Emery J.	Dec. 3	12	Swaffer, Hanner	Oct. 8	26	Walpole, Hugh	Dec. 31	26
Sassoon, Siegfried	Nov. 12	35	Sze, Alfred S.	Nov. 26	11	Walters, Angus	Nov. 19	41
Sato, Tetsutaro	Nov. 12	52	T			Wang, K. P.	Dec. 3	6
Schapiro, J. S.	Nov. 5	25	Taggart, Marion Ames	Nov. 5	53	Watson, Senator T. E.	Nov. 26	16
Schurman, Jacob Gould	Nov. 12	9	Taylor, Alf A.	Dec. 3	13	Wead, C. K.	Dec. 10	19
Scott, C. B.	Oct. 29	23	Taylor, Deems	Dec. 17	25	Weizmann, Chaim	Nov. 5	26
Seaman, Augusta H.	Nov. 5	53	Teasdale, Sara	Oct. 1	34	Wells, H. G.	Oct. 1	28
Seaman, Sir Owen	Nov. 19	34	Thayer, Robert E.	Oct. 29	9	"	Dec. 3	5
Shaw, George Bernard	Nov. 19	27	Thomas, M. Carey	Nov. 5	24	"	Dec. 3	9
Shepherd, William G.	Oct. 1	44	Thomas, Edith M.	Oct. 8	38	"	Dec. 17	27
"	Dec. 17	28	"	Dec. 24	31	Whalen, Grover A.	Nov. 26	25
Shoup, Oliver H.	Dec. 3	55	Thomas, Lillian Beynon	Dec. 31	30	Wheelock, John Hall	Oct. 15	32
Siegrist, Mary	Dec. 24	31	Thompson, O. R. Howard	Nov. 26	38	Willet, Grace Williamson	Oct. 29	36
Simonds, Frank H.	Nov. 12	8	Tippy, Worth M.	Oct. 15	29	Williams, S. R.	Dec. 24	23
Sinclair, May	Dec. 3	44	Tong, Hollington K.	Nov. 12	64	Wilson, P. W.	Dec. 3	9
Sitwell, Osbert	Oct. 29	34	Towse, J. Rankin	Nov. 5	23	Wilstach, Paul	Dec. 24	36
Slater, R. L.	Dec. 31	25	Trevor, Philip	Nov. 19	56	Windischgraetz, Prince Ludwig	Nov. 19	44
Small, Len	Dec. 3	12	Tumulty, Joseph P.	Dec. 24	36	Winters, S. R.	Oct. 29	25
Smith-Gordon, Lionel	Dec. 17	8	Tuohy, Ferdinand	Dec. 17	27	Wood, Junius	Dec. 17	36
Smith, Max	Dec. 17	25	U			Wood, Leonard	Dec. 10	7
Smuts, Jan Christiaan	Dec. 17	19	Ulm, Aaron Hardy	Nov. 26	28	Woodfill, Samuel	Nov. 26	40
Sothorn, Edward H.	Nov. 5	23	Underwood, W. E.	Oct. 8	24	Woods, Arthur	Oct. 29	14
Spearman, Frank H.	Nov. 5	53	Usher, H. B.	Nov. 12	8	Wright, Adam H.	Oct. 8	64
Spencer, Warren	Dec. 3	21				Wright, Orville	Dec. 17	22
Spewack, Samuel	Dec. 10	34	V			Y		
Sproul, William C.	Dec. 3	12	Van Cleve, Florence	Nov. 5	30	Yajima, Kaji	Nov. 26	53
Spurr, Frederic C.	Oct. 1	32	Vanderbilt, Cornelius, Jr.	Oct. 15	48	Young, Francis Brett	Dec. 3	40
Steed, Wickham	Dec. 10	6	Vanderlip, Frank A.	Dec. 10	10	Young, Filson	Dec. 24	36
Steele, Willis	Dec. 31	28	Van Fleet, William C.	Dec. 10	11	Young, Owen D.	Dec. 10	20
Stephens, James	Nov. 19	34	Viekrey, Charles V.	Oct. 22	30	Yule, Emma Sarepta	Oct. 29	41
Stephens, William D.	Dec. 3	56						

Page
39
32

31
26
12
30
26
41
6
16
19
26
28
5
9
27
25
32
36
23
9
36
44
25
36
7
40
14
64
22

53
40
36
20
41



